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VOL. VIII NO. 195 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha?	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassey*	7346
25th "	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	16883
16th "	A cademer	...
23rd "	Karmala	8933
30th "	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
‖ B. I. Company's Fares, Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
th	Dilwara	Call Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug
*Hizudate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	24th Aug

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	9th Aug.	18th Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	16th Aug.	25th Aug
Luzon Maru ..	N. Shinozaki	15th Sept.	26th Sept.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
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Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2158.

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
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Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans account of Constituents and collection of terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
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Manage
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Torisburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yuno
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital auhorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Lyallpur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
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RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
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SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
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Bombay Presidency,
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DIRECTORS:
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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
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Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
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	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
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Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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THE CAMEO GIRL
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Imagine circumstances so extraordinary that a good woman swears herself to be bad and further more in the presence of the husband whom she adores!

It is one of the tremendeus moments in this decididly extraordinary photo-play.

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NEXT SATURDAY
GREAT PASQUALI DRAMA
"COUNTER SPYISM"
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KING OF THE GALLOPERS IN

A Gun Fighting Gentleman

ramping, roaring rollicking romance of the West, that gives Harry Carey unusual opportunities in a rugged virile part.

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HOW IS IT DONE? Together with a COMPLETE CHANGE OF ILLUSIONS never seen in Bombay before.

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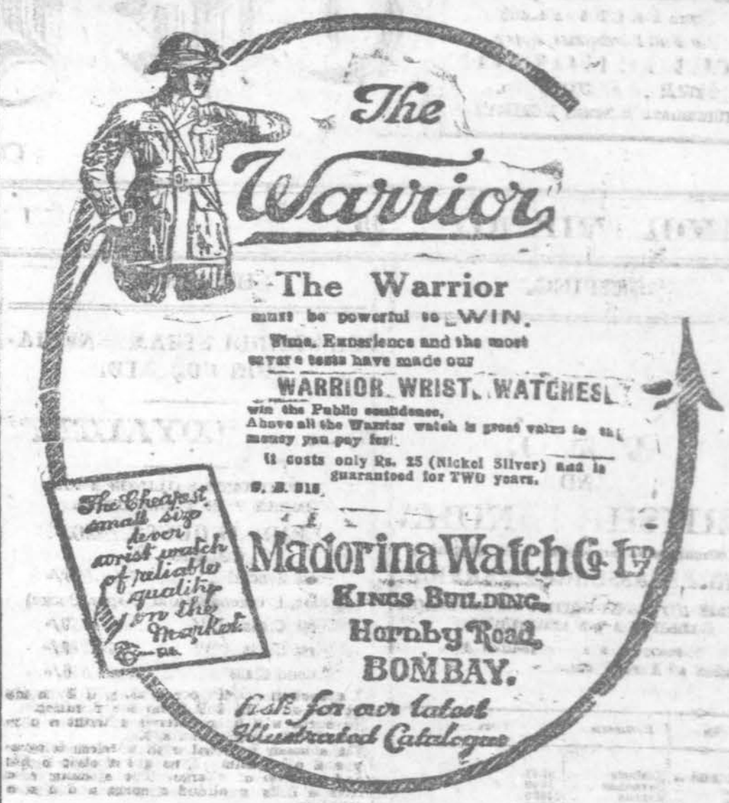
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CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE
Beams—20 ft. long, 6" x 6" to 12" x 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width.
Scantlings—In any sizes.

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6. Motor Oil Side Lights, Brass & Nickle.
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(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913).

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DIVIDED INTO 100,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 50 EACH PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

RS. 5 PER SHARE WITH APPLICATION. **RS. 10 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.**

AND THE BALANCE AS AND WHEN REQUIRED IN THREE CALLS OF RS. 10, 10 AND 15 EACH AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN THREE MONTHS.

DIRECTORS :

KHAN BAHADUR BOMANJEE DORABJEE PUDUMJEE, Late Bullion Keeper, His Imperial Majesty's Mint, Bombay; Chairman of the Board, The Industrial and Exchange Bank of India, Ltd.; Partner, Messrs. D. Pudumji and Co., Proprietors, Pudumji Paper Mill, Byculla; Permanent Director, Sidley Ice Manufacturing Company, Ltd., etc., Charni Road, Bombay.

PESTONJEE MANECKJEE KANGA, Esq., Solicitor, Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Chairman of the Board, Sidley Ice Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay.

CAWASJEE BURJORJEE JASSAWALLA, Esq., Director, National Spinning, Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., Bar-at-Law, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ABDUL LATIFF CASSAM KHAN, Esq., Landlord, Moreland, Byculla, Bombay.

DWARKA NATH KAPUR, (*Ex-officio*) Director, The Industrial and Exchange Bank, Ltd., Bombay, 7A, Fort Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. KANGA AND SAYANI.

AUDITORS :

FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT & Co., (Incorporated Accountants). Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. NEED & Co., 7A, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

LAXMI NIVAS BUILDING, 7A, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address : "CONEED." Telephone No. 4714.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed with the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and primarily to find a paying market in the foreign countries for the surplus raw materials of India and to import articles of daily use at the lowest possible rates and also to undertake the manufacture of silk, cloth, etc.

As a first step to achieve the above objects, the Company has been fortunate to acquire the business and good-will of Messrs. Need and Company, as a going concern. This firm was one of the foremost firms which established its business in Japan at the outbreak of the War and succeeded in securing first class connections in that country.

In addition to their Bombay and Japan offices they have lately opened a sub-office in New York. This Company has paid nothing for the good-will.

With the good-will of the business Messrs. Need and Company, have also transferred a large number of indents which were secured by them on very advantageous terms.

No remuneration has been paid for the transfer of these indents.

FORECAST.

As the business of Messrs. Need and Company, had already been in full swing the success of the Company is assured beyond doubt. Further, if the statistics can be considered a criterion for the forecast of the future of the Import and Export trade of the Country, then the official figures for the months of April and May 1920, below mentioned, speak for themselves as compared with the corresponding period of the previous 2 years.

Import	1918	2642	lacs.
	1919	3025	,,
	1920	4685	,,
Export	1918	4031	,,
	1919	4433	,,
	1920	5771	,,

The increase in both Import and Export is shown glaringly by the above figures.

The Company on a moderate estimate expects to declare dividend between 20 and 30 per cent per year.

OVERSEA CONNECTIONS.

The Company has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. D. N. Kapur who has been to Japan many times and who is the founder of the firm of Messrs. Need and Company, and has an experience of over 12 years in the Export, Import and General business and it is also a matter of further satisfaction to mention that the Company has also secured the services of Mr. T. C. Mehra who is in charge of their office at Kobe. It is due to his keen foresight that they have been able to get Japanese goods at rates far lower than those paid by other importers and these consignments on arrival in Bombay are expected to fetch very good prices and to yield a large profit. His assistance and experience would prove invaluable to the Company.

The Company has established its own branch at New York in charge of Mr. K. N. Kapur who is a gentlemen with an experience of 40 years. Within the short time that he has been at New York he has, in the interests of the Company, established very sound connections both for Export and Import.

The Directors are making arrangements to extend their connections with England and other countries. It is expected that these connections will be as beneficial as those with Japan and America.

Qualification of Directors.—The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of 100 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of each director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

Minimum Subscription.—The minimum subscription fixed by the Articles on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is ten per cent of the total number of shares i.e. 10,000 which have already been subscribed and allotted.

The preliminary expenses of the Company estimated at about Rs. 15,000 will be paid by the Company.

Agreements.—The following agreements have been entered into :—

(a) An Agency agreement dated 28th November 1919 and made between the Company of the one part and Dwarka Nath Kapur of Bombay and Teckchand Mehra of Japan carrying on business in the name of Need and Company, of the other part by which the latter are appointed Managing Agents of the Company for the period of 50 years on the terms set out in the agreement, copy whereof is annexed to the Articles of Association of the Company.

(b) An Agreement of Transfer dated 28th November 1919 and made between Messrs. Dwarka Nath Kapur of Bombay and Teckchand Mehra, Kobe as Vendors of the one part and the Company of the other part in consideration of the Vendors having been appointed Managing Agents of Company. No consideration is to be paid to the Vendors in cash or in shares.

Mr. D. N. Kapur and Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji who are Directors of the Company are members of the firm of Managing Agents of the Company and as such are interested in the consideration to be paid to them under the Agency agreement. Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji was admitted as a partner in the said firm of Messrs. Need & Co., after the execution of the said agreement of 28th November 1919. Mr. P. M. Kanga is a partner in the firm of Solicitors of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above agreements can be inspected at the registered office of the Company at any time during business hours.

No underwriting commission has been or will be paid.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company together with a remittance of the amount of deposit.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every share.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association with the names, descriptions and addresses of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively is printed in the fold of this prospectus and forms part of it.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of shares will be completed and ready for delivery within nine months from the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares alloted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will renner the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Brokerage at the rate of one per cent. will be paid to the broker in respect of applications received through them.

Copies of Prospectus and forms of applications can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1920.

(Sd.) B. D. PUDUMJEE.
(Sd.) P. M. KANGA.
(Sd.) C. B. JASSAWALLA.
(Sd.) A. C. KHAN.
(Sd.) D. N. KAPUR.

The Bombay Export, Import & Manufacturing Co., Ld.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.)

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To,

THE DIRECTORS,
THE BOMBAY EXPORT, IMPORT & MFG., COMPANY, LTD.,
297, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid The Bombay Export, Import and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the sum of Rupees.....being the application money at five Rupees per share on.....shares in the abovementioned Company I-we request you to allot me-us that number of shares and I-we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me-us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and I-we authorise you to place my-our name on the Register of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me-us.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within nine months from the date of allotment.

Yours faithfully,

(PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY).

Name in full _____

Address in full _____

_____

Occupation _____

Signature _____

Date _____

No. _____

The Bombay Export, Import & Manufacturing Company, Limited.

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Received the _____ day of _____ 19

from _____ the sum of

Rupees _____ being the deposit of

Rs. Five per share on _____ shares in the abovementioned Company.

Rs. _____

For THE BOMBAY EXPORT, IMPORT & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

N.B. —(This receipt to be produced along with the allotment letter in exchange of share certificate).

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

IF you want to sell your furniture, motors horses carriages etc. please, apply to RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort, and they will fetch good proces. 3097

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training, in General Commercial and Specialised Accountancy, Banking subjects. Prospectus on application 80, Esplanade Road. 4165

DUTTON SHORTHAND—The Shortest and surest System existing. Theory taught all throughout India by Correspondence Highest references. Apply PRINCIPAL Nag, 169, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 4213

SITUATION WANTED.

A B.A. and B.T. (BACHELOR OF TEACHING), 10 years as teacher of English and Mathematics, in European and Indian High Schools, will coach boys and girls for Matric and other examinations. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4220

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified experienced PARSI DOCTOR for the Maneckji Cawasji Damanwala Charitable Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Udwada. 4160

WANTED—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply to KEMP & CO., LTD. Charni Road, Bombay. 4193

WANTED—An accomplished GOVERNESS of cheerful disposition and fond of Children to teach a girl of seven. Pay according to qualifications. Indian preferred. Apply Box No. 958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4212

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for Dyal Singh College, Lahore, salary Rs. 400-40/2-600 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDAR DAS SURI Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College, Trust Society Lahore. 401

WANTED—For the Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, a thoroughly Experienced HEAD ACCOUNTANT. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. 4192

WANTED.—Two well educated OVERSEERS. Good pay to suitable men. Also, Two ENGINEER MISTRIS, capable of taking charge of Anamoniarefrigerating plants. Apply personally between 9 and 10 a.m., Saturday or Tuesday to the MANAGER, Government Military Dairy Depot Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 4179

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Good rent offered. Apply Box No. 955, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4162

WANTED.—Energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal Commission or Salary, or both, against guaranteed business, to secure Life and Marriage Insurance Policies. Premiums Rs. 2 and 1 per mensem for 1st and 2nd classes respectively. Rules and forms free on application to: M. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Society, Fort, Bombay. 3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE, 15—2, height old quiet and strong. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road, Fort. 4150

FOR SALE.—BAY ARAB HORSE, 7 years, 14—2 height, strong and very showy. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road, Fort. 4149

SNOW LEOPARD, FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4185

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

FOR SALE—One New English two seater CAR, 1920, Model recently arrived. Luxuriously equiped. Apply to Box, No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4180

READY D. Stewart Finisher, 20 H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 1 "Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H.P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps, D.REWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4151

FOR SALE OFFICE PREMISES in Fort in central business locality with frontages on two public streets. Admirably suited for a big shop or show-room. Price Rs. four lacs. Apply Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4115

FOR SALE—Two Intermediate and four Roving FRAMES OF TWEEDALE SMALLEY of 1900. Condition on the spot. Apply sharp to THE RATKHANI COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., Palanpur Post, Ahmedabad. 4145

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES for private cars at our Works near Madanpura. N. POWELL and Co. Lamington Road. 4166

TO BE LET.—Large FIREPROOF GODOWN at Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply ESOOFALLY EBRAHIMJI BANDOOKWALA, 15, Mount Road. 4153

TO LET.—Two BLOCKS, each containing a bath-room, a kitchen, a drawing room and two other rooms. Apply to SECRETARY, The Bombay Cloth Market Co., Ltd., (Mangaldas Market). 4161

DELAY — DISAPPOINTMENT — HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET—Large and commodious newly built property at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road, touching new Charni Road, consisting of three floors, containing 75 rooms and ground floor, containing 5 shops and 24 motor garages, having a frontage of 220 feet and open on the West. The property, being situated in the Central locality and being erected on modern sanitary principles and fitted with Electric lights, fans, etc., and having every convenience of trams and carriages, is excellently suited for a Hotel or a big Establishment.

Apply to HUSSONALLI M. GANGRIWALLA at the above premises. 4141

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR desires to intimate that he has resumed practice at 107, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower), Bombay, and personally attends all patients.

A fully qualified medical man who has specialized in Pyorrhea Alveolaries and other diseases of the oral cavity is also in attendance and gives treatment by the most up-to-date methods. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
4113 (opp. Clock Tower), Bombay.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

AN Auction of contracts for the retail sale of country liquor, opium and hemp drugs in Rajgarh State, C. I. will be held at Sehore G. I. P. Railway on 23rd August. Intending persons should call at Rajgarh House at 11 a.m. on that date. Any enquiry should be adressed to The DIWAN, Rajgarh State Biaora. 4100

THE SASSOON SP'NNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort on TUESDAY the 17th August, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 9th August, 1920. 4121

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

STATUTORY MEETING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd August, both days inclusive.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1920.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
4087

BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for erection of a Dyeing block for The Broach Fine Counts Spinnings and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., at Broach.

Copies of tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned, where on payment of Rs. 2, where plans, conditions of contract and other particulars can be obtained.

Tenders will be accepted up to five p.m. on 20-8-20.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any tender without giving reasons.

B. G. DESAI,
Architect etc.,
91, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, Dated 10-8-20. 4101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A SOUND INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—An OIL MILL as a running concern in perfect order, which has been leased out at Rs. 325 per month exclusive of all expenses. The business is easily worth over Rs. 20,000, but the owner is willing to accept a reasonable offer owing to his being unable to attend personally to the business on account of his other and more pressing engagements. Bonafide purchasers are requested to apply to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4111

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The New Steam Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, will be held at The Registered Office of the Company, at Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 10th August, 1920.

By order of the Board,
MAZAGONWALLA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Dated this 16th day of August, 1920. 4174

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 5/87 in respect of 35 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Amratlal Liladhar has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
4211

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Thursday, the 19th August, 1920, and transfers will be accepted between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., on all working week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon, and 2 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
4159 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE and UNDERGRADUATES. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEADMASTER Coronation High-School, Mangrol-kathiawad. 4178

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SUNDAY, the 12th September, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservators Office.

(Sd.) M. AKHTAR ALI KHAN, B.A.
4124 Conservator of Forests.

750 I. H. P. ENGINE FOR SALE.

OWING to the Mill now being worked by Hydro-Electric Power, one large STEAM ENGINE in very good working order of about 750 I. H. P. is FOR SALE. Manufactured by Benjamin Goodfellow, compound jet condensing, horizontal side-by-side, corliss valves to both cylinders, H. P. cylinder 22in. dia., L. P. cylinder 44in. dia., stroke 6ft., revolutions 55 per minute, steam pressure 125 lbs. Fly Wheel 25ft. dia. with 18 ropes of 2in. dia. each.

Open for inspection at Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay.

For other information and price apply to:—
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents, The Diamond Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
4043

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 27th day of August, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. S. Shellim and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart. as directors to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for relection.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of August, 1920, to the 6th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Aug., 1920. 4182

PUBLIC NOTICES,

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on TUESDAY, 31st August, 1920 at 6-45 p.m.

M. INNES KER.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
4189

NOTICE.

MONSIEUR ACHILLE MEIFFRE, trading in India, in the name and style of Eugene Meiffre, having appointed Messrs. Irigoin and Crotier, his successors, said business is, and will be carried on by the new firm, in the name and style of:—

IRIGOIN & CROTIER,
Successors to Achille Meiffre.
4194

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An UNDERGRADUATE with Persian for Bansda A. V. School. With Science in addition will be preferable. Salary starting with Rs. 50 rising up to Rs. 75. Apply to the undersigned before the end of August.

DEWAN, Bansda State.
Huzur Office, Bansda.
12th August, 1920. 4171

NOTICE.

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED between 17th and 27th August 1920, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,
MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
4190

THE DELHI KUTAB MOTOR SERVICE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in India.

NOTICE.

AN ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 19th August, 1920, at the company's registered building at 30, Wellington Street to consider and devise means for the following:—

1. That regular garrages will have to be opened in Calcutta and Delhi.
2. That the present capital of Rs. 1,25,000 is quite insufficient to meet the demand and that it is essentially necessary to increase the capital by Rs. 10,75,000 thus making the total Rs. 1,200,000.

One of the Director,
A. C. M. ENIS,
Managing Agent.
Dated 10th August, 1920.
30, Wellington Street, Calcutta. 4219

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and ACTIVE OFFICE MANAGER. A good knowledge of English Correspondence, also Gujarati or Marrati accounts, acquaintance with the management of Estates and Mofussil Court business are essential qualifications required. Good salary and prospects. Apply to Box No. 959, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4195

NOTICE.

WANTED—(a) An M.A., strong in English to work as a lecturer in English at the Sarvajanik College, starting salary, Rs. 125 with good prospects and Provident Fund, Pension and Life Policy benefits to Permanent men (b) a B.A., strong in English on Rs. 75, (c) GRADUATES on Rs. 70 and (d) a TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 35—5/2—60 with Provident Fund benefits to permanent men. Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 4202

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Resident Medical Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel. Candidates must be registered Graduates of any university and should be conversant with the administration and management of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. A candidate with actual experience of such work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250—10—350 with furnished quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age and experience should be submitted to:

The JOINT HONY. SECRETARIES,
King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League.
Sanitary Institute,
Princess Street.
4167

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees one hundred per share, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1920, has been declared and made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 17th August, 1920.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th August to 4th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th August, 1920. 4200

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Tropical Plantations
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital - - Rs Lakhs.

FIRST ISSUE:— 50,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, oversubscribed.

SECOND ISSUE:—30,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

PRESENT THIRD ISSUE:—40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each at a premium of Re. 1 per share, now Offered for Public Subscription.

CALLS ON SHARES OF THIRD ISSUE:—

Rs. 10 on application (which may be paid either immediately or in two equal instalments of Rs. 5 each, the first along with the application and the second not later than 31st October 1920).

Rs. 10 before the end of June, 1921.

Rs. 6 before the end of December 1921.

Tea

Rubber

Cocoanut

Pepper

Sugar

Tiles.

PROPERTIES

TEA.—

Over 1,100 acres, 35 acres yielding, 175 acres planted this year and the major portion of the unplanted area to be planted next year.

RUBBER.—

Estate of 390 acres, 100 acres yielding, 220 acres 1918 planting, 70 acres planted this year.

COCOANUT.—

The famous Verapolay Gardens, 150 acres with over 8,000 bearing trees and about 2,000 young ones.

Arrangements are being made for planting about 882 acres at Thodupuzha with cocoanuts and pepper next year.

PEPPER.—

120 acres already planted with pepper vines.

The Company has also acquired the two-third majority of shares in the Punnathra Agricultural and Industrial Company, Limited, and has thereby assumed control over 1,100 acres of land at Thodupuzha and over the sugar mills, factory, buildings and other assets of the business. The existing machinery may be utilised for manufacturing tiles on a large scale.

The Company has thus in all over 3,750 acres of land and has invested about Rs. 5 lakhs in lands alone.

The Company hopes to pay dividends in 1922.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
P. T. THOMAS.

TREASURER.
K. N. NARAYANA IYER.

SECRETARY.
M. K. THOMAS, B.A.

BANKERS.
BANK OF MADRAS (all branches).
(Local Bank) S. N. BANK, Kottayam.

Application and remittances should be either handed into any of the Company's Banks or to the Treasurer, Tropical Plantations, Limited, Kottayam.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

AN EXTENSIVE PLOT of LAND, admeasuring about 12,000 square yards, situated just in the Centre of the Town of Bombay, near Tram and Train suitable for a Hotel for Europeans or Indians, containing in all 1500 rooms, extensive motor garages, an extens market (like the New Market of Calcutta) or residential quarters for High Class People Apply.

T. D. KAPADIA & CO.,
L.C.E., M.S.E., (Lon.)
Architects &c.

44, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay.
4209

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 tons of sett-stones, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The tenderer must clearly state what quantity he will be able to supply every month, otherwise his tender will not be considered.

Ag. Executive Engineer.
4198

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

AS AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act, VI of 1916., that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of September 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Worlee Love Grove Pumping station Road, from Hornby Villard to the southern boundary of the City Improvement Trust Scheme No. 58 near the Low Level Channel.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 12th day of August 1920.

Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
4204

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GURAPDEV, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Trustees of The BOMANJEE DINSHA PETIT TRUST SETTLEMENT upto the 29th instant for the purchase of the above property which admeasures 47434 square yards (more or less). The offers shall be subject to the Conditions of sale which, as also a plan of the property, can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 14th day of August, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
14k, Hummum Street, Fort.
4214

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTTAM NATHURAM PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Bhagvandas Hiralal the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 1, Humum Street Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground now converted into garden land situate, lying and being at the junction of villages panadi, Chinchaoli and Mahalm, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 40852½ square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the said garden which is registered in the record of rights under Entry No. 140 S. No. 49, Pot Nos. 2 and 3 in the books of the Goregon Khot and under S. No. 37 pot Nos. 2 and 3 and S. No. 38, Pot Nos. 2 and 4 in the Books of the Khot of Chinchavli and under No. 5 in the books of the Khot of Malad and bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Vinayak Damoder Joglekar and partly by the property of Messrs. Ramchandra Harischandra and Krishnarao Harischandra, on or towards the west by the public road known as Ghodbunder road on or towards the North partly by other property of Balakrishna Laxuman and other of his family and partly by the property of Junmejaya Chhabildas Knot and on or towards the south by the property of formerly belonging to Bhasker Bhau but now to Ramchandra and Krishna Harischandra which are now occupied by the vendors.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4207

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KARAMCHAND JUGJIVAN and B. L. Thosar have contracted to sell the undermentioned property which they have agreed to purchase from Messrs. HANSRAJ PRAGJI & Co., to our client and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on Elphinstone Land Estate of the Bombay Port Trust in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, on the South of Masjid Bridge Street, admeasuring 231 5/9 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North by the Masjid Bridge Street, on or towards the South by Surat Street, on or towards the East by the property of Mamubai, widow of Dharumal Parbat and on or towards the West by the property of Karamally Surjee and bearing New Survey No. 3186 and assessed by the Assessors and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward Nos. 5340 and 5349 and Street Nos. 32, 34, and 47.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1920.

MEHTA LALJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4205

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that ABDUL LATIF RAHIMTULLA and ABDULLA SIDICK MISTRY, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell to my client Ismail Joosub also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the same or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, possession, inheritance, easement, lease, lien or any otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to me the undersigned at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground the cesses whereof has been redeemed situate, lying and being at Lady Jamseji Road, (Cadeli Road), Mahim, without the Fort in the town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 308, New No. B/4011, Old Sur. No. 3/43 and New Sur. No. 2/3 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 5136/1 Street No. 464 and as bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards th North by the property of Abdul Latif Mahomed Yusuf Fasaty, on or towards the South and East by a public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Framji Hormusji.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1920.

HORMUSJI & PATELL,
Purchaser's Vakil.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
4197

NOTICE.

(Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE.

Present Mr. K. A. H. Sams I.C.S., District Judge at ALIGARH.

Court appeal No. 39 of 1920.

Seth Chiranjilal adopted son of L. Mohanlal, Vaish Agarwal, Sahakier of Hathras District Aligarh. Appellant.

versus

1 Kaikhusro son of Jiwanji Master Parsi, resident of Hathras at present serving at Bombay in the Insurance Banch of the Tata Company.
2. L. Sarotilal and 3. L. Ram Dayal sons of L. Lillamal Vaish Agarwal, resident of Hathras District Aligarh. ..... Respondents.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of 1 Addl: Sub-Judge of Aligarh, dated the 3rd day of December, 1919.

To Kaikhusro, Respondent No. 1.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree of the 1 Addl: Sub-Judge of Aligarh in this case has been presented by Seth Chiranjilal and registered in this Court, and that the 29th day of October, 1920, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex-parte* in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 10th day of August, 1920.

MUNSARIM,
Aligarh Judgeship.
4218

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANIBAI, widow of Chhaganlal Mathurdas and Guradian-ad-litem of Kantilal Chhaganlal and Bhagvandas Chhaganlal have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground together with the bungalow thereon situate, lying and being at Goregaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette and District of Thana in Bombay Presidency bearing Collectors No. 640 and plot No. I, containing by admeasurement 8¼ Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by a Public Road, on or towards the West and North by the land belonging to Behramji Dorabji Nariman and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Byramji Jijibhai.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys
4188

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VASANTRAO SADASHIV JAIKER and RAMCHANDRA HARISHCHANDRA JAIKER, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property described below to our client free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any charge, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever into and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, possession, gift, exchange, inheritance, trust, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandened.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4978.4 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, now called Cadell Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 127 and 715, New Nos. 3704 and 4662, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/31 together with the messuages tenements premises, etc., standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5493 and 5494 Street Nos. 2 and 3 Cadell Road and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Oart of the Church of St. Michael, or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Oart of Pragji Dharamsey and on or towards the South by the Oart of Premji Khetsey.

Dated at Bombay this 13th day of Aug. 1920.

FORBES & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4170

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. JUSUB HABIB and ABDULA KARIM have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. SORABJI MOTABHOY PAVRI. ALL persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. ALL other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Mody Street in the city and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 428.34 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 618, New No. 5755, Old Survey Nos. 1121, 1122 New Survey No. 2/9304 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1993, 1994, Street Nos. 6, 7, 8, 192 and bounded on the East by private passage and beyond that by Municipal Market on the West by Mody Street and partly by the property of S. R. Mody, on the North by the property of Shapurji Dindas and on the South by the property of Cursetji Sorabji Vachhagandhy.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

Address:—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
4191

SUBSTITUTED SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HANTHAWADDY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Civil Regular No. 29 of 1918.

THOMAS HARE OF MYITKYINA,. Plaintiff
vs.
CASSIMJEE ADAMJEE & Others, Defendants.

8 (g) Mariambhai daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased of Nasik Road, Deolali,
8 (h) Cassimjee Hipptulla of Fort Bombay, widower of Sakinabai deceased, daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased, heirs and legal representatives of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession of the Great and Little Coco Islands, etc. Your are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by duly authorised Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on FRIDAY the 3rd September, 1920, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

And you will bring with you or send by your Advocate which the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. If you wish to file a written statement you must do so four days before the date of hearing.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 29th day of July 1920.

By order,
NYAN HLAING.
Head Clerk,
District Judge Court, Hanthawaddy.
4185

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE THIS DAY MONDAY, THE 16TH AUGUST AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VAULABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE JUNCTION OF FALKLAND ROAD AND 1ST CARPENTER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi & Co., attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 filed in the High Court by Bai Jainabbai, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the Consent Decree in the said suit, dated the 7th day of June 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and built thereon situate lying and being on the junction of Falkland Road and 1st Carpenter Street in the New Town in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement on the East Side 55 (fifty-five) feet on the West side 51 (fifty-one) feet and six inches on the North side 18 feet, and 3 inches and on the South side, 39 (thirty-nine) feet be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road on or towards the West by the house of Umaji Santooji on or towards the North by the 1st Carpenter Street on or towards the South by the public passage and assessed by the Collector Old Nos. 1708 and 3113 Collector's New No. 8830 Old Survey No. 484 and 4456 and New Survey No. 5166 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 6868 and Street No. 107-109, 111 and 18-20-22-24-26 and 28.

For further partienlars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esolanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

The Sale of 75 Bales of Hessian Cloth advertised to take place o-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF APOLLO AND FORBES STREETS WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Coy., attorneys for Mr. N. H Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 filed in the High Court by Bai Jainabai, widow of Hajee Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the consent Decree in the said Suit dated the 7th day of June, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaikh Abdool Rahiman Motiwala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028 and Street Nosfi 42-44-46.

For further particulars and conditions sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH AUGUST AT 4-30 P.M.

Auction Sale of a very valuable immoveable property situate on the Northern side of the Bellasis Road, Byculla without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 423 of 1920 filed in the High Court by Bai Jainabai widow of Haji Ebrahim Tleb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the Consent Decree in the said Suit dated the 7th day of June 1920 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1920 at 4-30 (St. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure (but since redeemed from the payment of all Foras) together with the messuage, tenement or bungalows and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of the Bellasis Road Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 464 New No. C/13993 and New Survey No. 1B/3576 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Ravji on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Stable Company and others on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Pestonji Cooper or Engineer and on or towards the South by the footh-path and beyond it by the Bellasis Road aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3311, 3312 (1) 3314, 2313 and Street Nos. 219, 1 3, 4 Ward No. 3312 (2) Street No. 1A Ward No. 3313 Street No. 2 Bellasis Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants and are more particularly delineated in the plan thereof hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by a red border.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF KHETWADI BACK ROAD AND KHAMBATTA LANE, HAVING FRONTAGES OF 75 FEET AND 100 FEET RESPECTIVELY ABUTTING ON THE SAID KHETWADI BACK ROAD AND KHAMBATTA LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following property.

All those four pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Foras Tenure now redeemed situate at Khetwadi Back Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenemen tor dwelling house of a chawl of four compartments standing thereon containing as per recent admeasurement 915 (nine hundred and fifteen) square yards or thereabouts but which according to the New City Survey admeasures 889 square yards and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 13, 13, 13, 13, New Nos. 13497, 13498, 13499, 13496, Old Survey No. 13, 13, 13, 13, New Survey Nos. 1/5518, 2/5518, 3/5518, 4/5518 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 2138 (1) (2) (3) and (4) Street Nos. 75-77-79 and 81 Khetwadi Back Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Khemraj Shreekrishnadass, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the West by the Khambatta Lane, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahomed Jusub and partly by the property of Shareefally Fazalally Kanchwala and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and are surrounded on all sidee by a compound Walls.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta at their office at 29 Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Private offers for the purchase of the said property may also be made in writing to the undersigned or to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta up to 4 p.m. on the day previous to the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th Aug. 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

The Auction Sale of a Property situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, which was advertised to be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, will be now held on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 CASES BLACK PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th August at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champrajgully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vallabhdas Devidas and on account and at the risk of Thacker Govindji Cursondas.

Ex. S. S. "BARON ADROSAN."

28 cases Black Prints goods of K. P. Kothari's office.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 16th inst., at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Induji Devraj and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Hemraj Rughnath of Kapasan.
35 bales Kapasan Cotton.
On account and at the risk of Seth Naranji Vrudhichand of Kakroli.
5 Bales Bhilvada Cotton.
On account and at the risk of Seth Trikamji Dhanrupji.
6 Bales Amrelli cotton.
Above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Khimji Vishram, at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES COTTON. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3339 OF 1919.

Boridas Fozmal a firm ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
(1) Silemal Hastimal a firm, (2) Khimji Govindji, a firm ..... Defendants.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 16th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Mr. N. C. Talal, Attorney for the plaintiffs, and in pursuance of the Decretal order passed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit on the 9th December, 1919, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba:—

26 bales cotton bearing mark V/K.
Above bales are lying in the godown of Mukadam Khimji Vishram at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE MOTOR BICYCLE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One twine cylinder motor bicycle with side car calthrope make Japanese Engine in excellent working order.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 23RD AUGUST 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. S.T).

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Haji Alimahomed Haji Nurmahomed and Haji Ahmed Haji Nurmahomed and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Guni, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece and parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District, and Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,080 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 915, Collector's New No. 4934, Old Survey No. 1/92 and New Survey No. 3132, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4969 (1), Street No. 207 "G" Ward No. 4969 (2), Street No. 207-A, Lady Jamsedji Road, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the premises being described and beyond that by the property of Hassam Moosa, Glasswarewala, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Vanza Wadi Musjid and partly by vacant land belonging to the property formerly of Haji Khamisa Cassim Ghatkey and now of Joosab Khamisa Ghatkey, on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramjan Badella and partly by the property formerly of Hajamoodin Bare and now of Mahomed Hoosein Bare.

Further particulars of conditions of sale can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Katell and Ezekiel at their offices at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 88, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

Telephone No. 4634.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Belasis Road, opp. Byculla Club the following goods:—

A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, empty barrels, tins, packing cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Uncleared Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 17th August, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2. Shed, the following goods:—

Switch plugs, powder, sugar samples, champagne, wooden, barometres, in plates, wire, China clay, wheels, steel plates and sheets, baking powder, tooth paste, confectionery, ropes hemps, brandy, drugs, aniline, colour, vices, copper ingots, copper sheets Engravings, show cards, medicines, biscuits, matches, carbide, oil, prints, wood, cajoo nuts, sugar, silk, piece-goods, liquor, paddy bran, steel bar, iron flat bars, soap, piece-goods, pips, single tubes, zinc powder, calenders, empty glass bottles, chase, victoria blue, cigarettes, gram wood sandalwood, saffron, brass electric lamps, clocks, hosiery, quaker oats films, cotton toilet soap, mango, beans, maize, Colombo roots, tea, candles, basic slag newspapers, angle bar, honey, soda bottles, bolts and nuts, tubes, springs, red lead, crucibles milk tobacco, horse boxes pine apples, ghee, cocoanut oil, dry dates, dental supply, machinery, whisky, essences, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Materials for removal of Buildings.

Under instructions from the Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings Street No. 27-33, Medows Street.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Fountain.
Tel. No. 631.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND TO CINEMA OWNERS TO GO IN FOR A HIGHLY PROFITABLE CONCERN OF CINEMA FILM HIRING.

Under instructions from the owners of the Pioneer Cinema and Film Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at 38, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the shop of Mr. B. J. Mistry, Cap Merchant, the following:

Various Cinema Accessories, Projectors, Wires 1,000 and 300 C. P. Globes, Resistance, Electric Fans, Magic Lantern, and Sides Photo lenses, 400 pair Carbons, Rewinders office furniture, elegant and beautiful historical films, excellent serials dramas comics, scenics and Gazette, also one travelling Electric Cinema set with engine and dynamo on a trolly.

P.S.—The above concern will be sold with the goodwill in one lot or in separate lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Private offers will also be received by the Undersigned or by the owners.

THE AUCTION SALE of one FORD Lorry of One Ton with strong modern body, Iron Clamped and Braced.

By the order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

One Ford Lorry of one ton with strong wooden body, iron clamped and braced.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

The Chest of Drawers Trunks, Wearing Apparels, Drum Making Machine, Boots, etc., etc.

Under the instructions of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, No. 16, Appollo Street, Fort, the following. The estate of late Mr. R. C. Forrest:—Chest of drawers trunks, chairs electric lamps, letter racks wearing apparels, brushes, boots, rifles, etc., etc.

The estate of late Mr. F. G. Ross:—Grinding stones, books, filter, drum making machine, tools empty drums, clock, etc., etc.

The estate of late Lt. J. Bremer:—
One sword.

The estate of late Mr. Sabaji Savaliram Meher: about 400 cartridges.

The estate of late Miss B. J. Williamson.
D. B. 12 bore gun with accessories.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required, at the time of sale.

The property of an European gentleman one partition nice screen, chesterfield sofas chair stands, one nice billiard table by John Roberts and sweet tone German piano, etc., etc. and various kind of furnitures, one Victor Ernest Geyser.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES F. P. COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods yard on Colaba by order of Messrs. Prior De Souza & Co. the following:—

11 bales F. P. Cotton, Invoice No. dated 8-4-1920 Bhadpur to Colaba C. P. Wagon No. 235, Railway Receipt No. C/3216/13.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 2 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August 1920.

YOUR EYE?

Does it trouble you If so, try L. H. Keller's Natural Specific for diseases of the Eye, Cataract, Glaucoma etc. Acts like a charm. Absolutely safe. Per bottle Rs. 8 (with knife complete). Rs. 6 (without knife). Postage extra. Sole Agents: [illegible] & Co., Bombay.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

"RIGHTS, NOT FAVOURS."

"RESPONSIBILITY OF ALTERNATIVE SCHEME—GOVT'S, NOT PEOPLE'S."

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday morning to protest against the threatened acquisition of a large portion of land at Grant Road dishousing the residents and many charitable institutions, the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit presiding.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said: This meeting has been convened to express the concerted opinion of the public with regard to the notification of Government for acquiring land for the purpose of making Grant Road a long-distance Terminal Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I understand that the properties proposed to be acquired are 365 in number, and by their conversion for the purposes of the Railway Company, no less than 10,000 people will be unhoused. I do not think I need dilate on the shortage of houses from which our city has been suffering for some time. It is an established fact, acknowledged by every body. At such a time then, where are these 10,000 people to go? It is suggested that they could go and live in the suburbs. But such a suggestion is not practical till ample houses are built in the suburbs, till easy and constant means of communication with the city are carried out, and till institutions of every-day need to families, such as dispensaries, schools, and markets are established to proper extent. Until these measures are taken it would be inflicting a great hardship on this large number of people if they are turned out of their houses. We all fully appreciate the wide question of the development of Bombay. We entirely concur with the view that if Bombay is to retain its important position, as a large commercial town, its development on the lines indicated by H. E. the Governor in the speech he made the other day at the Legislative Council should be undertaken without delay, and we therefore, do not wish to create any difficulties in this work; but on the other hand we wish to co-operate with Government, and to work with them for the good of the City. What we say is that such a scheme should be carried out in a manner so that it would entail the least hardship on the least number of people. An Association of Architects have prepared an alternative scheme for the erection of the Terminal Station, and this alternative scheme has been put before Government, and I believe, Government are considering it, and are also contemplating whether any other scheme could not be evolved which would save a large number of people from being unhoused at such a critical time. I am, therefore, of opinion that at the present moment whilst Government have not arrived at a final dicision, we should content ourselves by impressing upon them the fact that 10,000 people, most of whom are not in circumstances to obtain any decent housing for them in or within easy reach of the city, will be thrown in the streets, and by preparing ourselves, in case Government arrive at an adverse decision, to take such steps as may be found necessary to safeguard the interests of the people who are affected by the scheme as notified. Amongst the properties that are notified for acquisition, there are two charitable institutions one belonging to the Jain community, and the other to the Parsee community consisting of several blocks of buildings built on modern sanitary lines for the housing of the poor. Ever since the notification came before the people, it has disturbed not only the mental peace of those who are affected by it, but it has agitated the mind of the entire public of this city and if agitation on a wider scale has not yet commenced, it is due to the wish of the people to give Government sufficient time to consider their grievance. Once they know that their representation is not sympathetically considered, and the desired change in the scheme is not made, constitutional agitation on a wider and on a larger scale will be inaugurated which will not be a good omen for the launching of important schemes for the development of Bombay. It is yet not too late, and I have great hopes that Government, now that they realise wh t distress this scheme would create amongst so many families, will alter it even though, with such alterations, it may not be as suitable as the original one. The resoultions which are to be put before you will carry out our objects as indicated by me, and I trust, you will unanimously adopt them.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:—

"That in view of the acute shortage of housing accommodation in the City, this meeting of the citizens of Bombay urges his Excellency the Governor to reconsider the decision to acquire properties at Lamington Road, Foras Road, Bellasis Road and the neighbourhood for the purposes of a Terminal Station at Grant Road.

"That this meeting is of opinion that the proposed acquisition will inflict grave hardship on thousands of people of the poor and lower-middle classes, and that if the scheme is not altogether abandoned, in favour of an alternative one north of the Bellasis Bridge, which does not entail hardship on any large number of people, it should at least be deferred till adequate arrangements acceptable to them have been made [illegible] those who are affected by the s[illegible]

"[illegible]ther urges his Excel[illegible] publish a full state[illegible]ch have led Government to select the site in question in preference to the vast areas of more or less vacant land lying to the north of the Bellasis Bridge.

"This meeting authorizes the President to forward a copy of the above resolution to his Excellency the Governor through his Private Secretary."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AGITATION?

Mr. Mody said the Governor the other day expressed himself somewhat annoyed by the criticisms which some unfortunate members of the Corporation had the hardihood to pass upon the scheme. If his Excellency were going to be annoyed the public also were going to be annoyed, and they were going to repeat that protest. If the criticism of the public were found to be ill-informed and ignorant they could only say that the Governor had to thank himself for that. The scheme was thrown upon an unsuspecting public in a resolution of about half-a-dozen lines, and they were asked to accept it straightway. In spite of that they were asked to rest content with the sympathy and the sincerity of the Governor. The public of Bombay would concede to his Excellency all possible sincerity, sympathy and honesty. The public had come to recognise in the Governor a man of untiring industry and unusual capacity. Because he was all that, were they going to accept everything on trust, and forego their right of criticism? He for one would never accept the scheme, until they were satisfied that it was the only possible scheme The resolution was more temperately worded than some of the speeches might be They were justified in asking the Governor to reconsider a scheme which would throw more than ten thousand people into the streets. It was stated that the greatest good of the greatest number of the people must be considered and accepted, even if in doing so hardships were inflicted on some thousands of people. That was in fact what the Governor had told the deputation, and that was a sound principle. But in these hard and distressing times did Government realise what it meant to throw ten thousand people in the streets?

The scheme was launched at such a time that they could not sufficiently impress upon Government that it was calculated to adversely affect a large number of people in that locality. If the scheme was not altogether abandoned it should be deferred until adequate provision was made. The deputation which had waited upon the Governor had made a statement to the Press, and he for one was not able to gather much information either from the interview or from the statement. In those circumstances, they must ask his Excellency to make a full statement of the scheme All that they had been told so far was that no other site was equally suitable, that Government had consulted all other aspects of this case, and that the public must sit quiet with their hands folded. Unless the public had a full statement they refused to accept on trust. In these progressive times, to ask the people to imagine that all the wisdom was concentrated in the Government was something absurd, and the people of Bombay might be able to show away out of the difficulty if a full statement were made by Government.

DR. D. B. MASTER.

Dr. D. B. Master, seconding, said he was not inclined to agree with all the remarks made by Mr. Mody. Of course if they looked to the feelings of the people and to their embarrassments, those remarks were justified. When they had to go begging to Government for a little modification those remarks were not right. (Cries of "quite right" and noise.) As a man of the world when he went to ask for a favour such words would not be wise. (Loud noise, and cries of: "They are quite right.")

The President: Order please.

Dr. Master, continuing, said that they must lay their case with due respect and that was his honest opinion.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, supporting, said, Dr. Master had not understood Mr. Mody properly. Mr. Mody had clearly said that the Governor was honest, industrious and sincere; he had cast no doubts upon his honesty. Dr. Master had said that they had to ask a favour of Government, but he for one did not agree with that proposal. In this twentieth century when they were all talking of self-determination, and when they wanted to stand on their own rights, they could not say for a single moment that they were going to beg for a favour from Government. (Cheers.) They were going to get their rights from Government; they were also going to tell Government that they had failed in their duty to do the right thing by the people and that they should do it now. It was not possible for a handful of men in these times to exert their authority over millions of people, and if that was possible it would be impossible to live in this land. (Applause.) This meeting wanted to impress upon Government what their duty to the public was, in this matter, and to the ten thousand people who were going to be unhoused. Not only had the Government sprung the scheme upon them all unawares, but they had not consulted the peoples' representatives at all. To such a scheme they could never consent. (Applause.) Did the Government think that there was not a single man amongst the people who was fit to be consulted by them on such an important matter? There was the Municipal Corporation, their representative body, and could it not have been consulted by Government? Without consulting the people, without telling them their reasons, without telling them their full plan, Government had launched upon this scheme and in reply to their criticism, the public were told that Government were considering the whole thing with great sympathy (Laughter.) Even the Governor had admitted that at present there was a great dearth of houses in Bombay, and now he wanted to dishouse a population of ten thousand people! And that without making any sort of provision for their accommodation! The Corporation had unanimously passed a resolution against the scheme and even European members had not voted against it. Personally he was one of the admirers of the Governor, but as such was it not his duty to tell him that he was not doing a proper thing now? The Governor had told them that for the sake of many, ten thousand people should suffer some inconvenience. The speaker agreed with that proposition, but he asked whether it was necessary to put these people to such inconvenience when there were many other alternative schemes, as good as this one. Had he consulted the people and their representatives? It was time that he did so now.

MR. N. M. DUMASIA.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said he was not going to cease agitating on this question until the decision of the Government was favourable to the people. He then mentioned what he had done for the people by writing to the Press, etc., and gave an account of what took place in Poona when the deputation called on the Governor. The Governor had promised them to house some of the people, but he had also lectured to them not to be hysterical and not to agitate. The speaker had thereupon told the Governor that the public were not responsible for this agitation. From the engineering point of view and from the rail way point of view, it was necessary that the future of Bombay should be considered in laying down the long-distance terminal station. The Governor had told them that the present scheme stood, but if they could convince him that there were alternative schemes, as good as the one under consideration, he would consider them. What Mr Dumasia thought was that even if the alternative scheme was not equally good, it ought to be adopted for the sake of the people—to save them from so much inconvenience and loss and worry. He appealed to the Governor to consult the public when he came down to Bombay to examine the scheme afresh.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal then moved:—

"That this meeting appoints a Committee and authorises and requests them to take such steps, either singly or in co-operation with other Associations and persons working in the same direction, as may be expedient for protecting the interests of those affected by the scheme."

"HECATOMB OF SYMPATHY AND BROKEN HOPES."

Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta, seconding, said the history of Government was a hecatomb of sympathy and broken hopes. If they were going to depend upon the hopes, promises and sympathy of the bureaucracy then there would be no agitation. They had been promised to provide housing accommodation in the Salsette, and if that were so he asked them to reject that proposal at once. There were no conveniences there at all, and during the hunting season when the Governor went there all the sweepers in those parts were taken off and cesspool carts ceased running, and a horrible stench prevailed all over the place.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES—POLITICAL HYPOCRYSES.

Mr. M. C. Patel said they were only living upon hopes and sympathies of Government and nothing else. Nowhere was there any concrete action. They were even told that Government were sympathising with them, and that everything they did was for their good. The Improvement Trust which was created to clear the city of its slums, had done nothing for them, except providing houses for the rich and Europeans. They must not depend upon mere vague promises; they must have everything in black and white even from Government. They must remember what the late Lord Salisbury had said: The promises given by the Government of India to the people of India, were always political hypocryses.

RESPONSIBILTIY OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said there was a famine of houses in Bombay and it was impossible for anybody to find accommodation in the city. Ordinary men did not get rooms even if they paid high rents. In these circumstances why were Government proposing such a scheme? He could not understand why Government should propose housing schemes and at the same time pull down existing houses and throw more than ten thousand people into the streets. The responsibility for suggesting an alternative scheme was not upon the people, but upon Government themselves.

The resolution was then passed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

JAINS' PROTESTS.

The following telegram protesting against the Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme was sent by the Trustees of the Sheth Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding School, Widows' Home and the Jain Temple to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"The Trustees of Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding School, Widows' Home and Jain Temple strongly protest against proposed acquisition of buildings and land under the Trust for Grant Road Terminal Station which gives heavy blow to Jain community charitable funds and pray to modify the scheme by carrying it out further north. The said charitable institutions being extremely useful to the whole Jain community, should receive your Excellency's kind attention."

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE

DEMAND FOR 8-HOUR DAY AND 48-HOUR WEEK.

MOTION FOR GENERAL STRIKE CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

Brussels. The Inter-Allied Seamen's Conference has adopted the Belgian Delegation's motion in favour of a general strike of seamen with the object of obtaining an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week with the French group's amendment in favour of submitting the question to a Commission composed equally of the shipowners and the seamen before launching the strike movement. The motion and the amendment were carried practically unanimously with the exception of the American delegates.

TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS.

SEAMEN WILL REFUSE TO TRANSPORT TROOPS AND MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

BRUSSELS.—The International Seamen's Conference has adopted a resolution declaring that in order to prevent future wars, the seamen will refuse to transport troops and munitions. This is applicable to the Russo-Polish conflict.

CEYLON REFORLS.

"NOT THE LAST WORD.

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Colonel Office's policy, Col. Amery referring to Ceylon said:

If we are giving to Ceylon a different constitution from India that is not because of the inferiority of the people of Ceylon or any aspersion on them. Col. Amery pointed out that the Government of Ceylon was not a Provincial Government but Central Government itself. He maintained that the Government's scheme for Local Government in Ceylon was a substantial advance in representive Government but it was not the last word. The scheme would give training to the elected members and the electorate. Col. Amery knew that some might be disappointed but he would tell the Ceylonese that if they made the best of the present constitution and that the more capable they showed themselves in working it in practical and effective spirit the easier it would be for the Government to introduce further changes on a wider sphere of representation and greater responsibility.

"THE TIMES" ON TAGORE MEMORIAL.

POSTS OF VICEROY AND S-OF-S. SHOULD NOT BE EXCHANGEABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. Aug. 14.

"The Times" in its leader disapproves the memorial promoted by Mr. Tagore. It submits that the posts of Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy should not be exchangeable and contends that if precedent is now created, the future Secretaries of State might be tempted to frame a policy of control so as to facilitate their subsequent selection as Viceroy. On the other hand, the Secretary of State who had previously been a Viceroy might regard himself as still the Viceroy in all but name. The paper further argues that no Secretary of State ought to visit India during his terms of office save in the most exceptional circumstances as when Lord Crewe accompanied the King-Emperor for the Durbar.

The tactful management of that visit had no untoward results but although the relations between Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford were excellent and the former scrupulously observed the prescribed etiquette, the Viceroy inevitably suffered partial eclipse from which he has never quite recovered. A far more potent reason is that no man should be chosen as Viceroy who has drifted, however accidentally into a contentious position upon the current Indian controversies. "The Times" mentions the Montford reforms and the Dyer questions in this connection and thinks that however much Mr. Montagu might try to be entirely impartial as Viceroy, large numbers of people in both India and Britain would hold a very strongly contrary view.

VERY GRATIFYING TO PUBLIC MEN.

"LEADER" DR. SAPRU'S APPOINTMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

Congratulations are pouring on Dr. Sapru on his appointment.

The "Leader" says the appointment of Dr. Sapru is naturally very gratifying to public men, to the Congressmen in general in Allahabad, and the United Provinces, and we beg we should not be understood to be striking what may be called a party note—the more so to the members of the United Provinces Liberal Association of which he was one of the founders and has been President from the first day of its existence.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

August 14.

S S Cooyana, Holman, Busreh.
S S Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.
S S Hartmore, Webber, Alexandria.
S S Vigo, Tarn, Hull.

DEPAR

August 15.

S S Martinique, Peterson, Bangkok.
S S Dilwara, Babb, China and Japan Ports.
The following vessel obtained its portclearance on Saturday.
S S Karoa, Stewert, Durban etc.

S S Cooyana: The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyana, 2,495 tons, Captain R A Holman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 67 passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and 97 passengers.

S S Hartmore:—The T M Company's steamer Hartmore, 3,286 tons, Captian T H Webber, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, with ballast.

S S Vigo:—The J F Company's steamer Vigo, 3,243 tons, Captain W O Taran, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Martinique:—The G Arbuthnot Company's steamer Martinique, 283 tons, Captain J Peterson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Dilwara:—The B I S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain T P Dabb, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Chin and Japan Ports with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karoa: The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3,607 tons, Captain W. T. Stewert, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 14th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Saigon Maru	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
B Rajah	Calcutta	17-8	T M & Co
B Lanka	Alleppy	17-8	B E Collins & Co
M Kuv	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Laughton Hall	Calcutta	N F	W & A G & Co
O War Cuta	P G-lf	N F	M M & Co
Q Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	Karachi	14-8	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavnagar	14-8	K N & Co
Saraswati	Marmagoa	14-8	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ferrara	Abadan	N F	S W & Co
6 Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	20-8	M Italiana
7 Koweit	Aden	16-8	T M & Co
9 Glenlyon	Antwerp	16-8	T M & Co
10 11 Orissa	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 13 Cazarda	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Linga	Bushra	18-8	M M & Co
15 Lightning	Busra	19-8	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Sirsa	Calcutta	17-8	M M & Co
4 Castalia	Liverpool	23-8	W & A G & Co
5 Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Chindwara	N F	20-8	M M & Co
7 Australia	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
10 Haan-var	Bushra	16-8	J F & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Loyalty	Marseilles	23-8	N M & Co
13 Patricia	Liverpool	17-8	K N & Co
14 Mantua	London	21-8	M M & Co
Petty End Vazna	Bushira	16-8	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Gambhira		15-8	M M & Co
Colaba		15-8	M M & C

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati		4/5/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi		4/5/8	B S N Co

EXPORTS

August 14.

S S Mantna for London—2 bales cow tail hair Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—848 bales cotton Mathradas Nanji and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool—42 bales hemp Allibhoy and Co.

S S City of London for Barcelona 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of London for Glasgow—6,000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros. 26,000 cwt linseed smell Sandy and Co.

S S Hartmore for Hull—2,250 tons manganese Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.

S S Hartmore for Leith—65,800 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Loyalty for Genoa—2,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros. 500 cwt rape seed 500 cwt linseed B G Gorio and Co

S S Bandera for Genoa.—4 bales woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Hamburg—110 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co., 152 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp—174 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sigu Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton R D Tata, 100 bales cotton Kokohoma Kuito Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Kilachand Devachand and Co.

S S Sigu Maru for Osaka—200 bales raw cotton Yokohama Kuto Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—100 bales cotton raw David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. Longton-Hall from New York, Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—2,334 bars 400 bundles steel, 2 cases stationery, 52 boxes clocks, 14 cases leather belting, 550 bales domestic 4 cases 6 crates automobiles, 18 cases books, 20 cases writing paper, 94 cases printing paper, 153 bundles aniline dyes,, 364 drums transil oil, 5 case cotton goods, 7 cases varnish, 165 boxes window glass, 6 cases typewriters, 18 cases bolts and nuts, 6 cases toilet soap, 2 cases soap, 1 case perfumery.

S. S. Queda from Calcutta, Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.—10,753 tons coal, 20 baks juts twine, 421 coils manilla rope 100 baks E G bags.

RICE STOCKS IN GILAN

REPORTED SEIZURE BY BOLSHEVIKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The "Pioneer" learns from a reliable source in North Persia, that Bolsheviks in Gilan have seized huge stocks of rice which were lying in that district. Greater portion has been exported to Russia and Baku, and indirect assistance in the shape of munitions of war is being received in return. Bolsheviks are now endeavouring to obtain control of all foodstuffs with a view to starving inhabitants into joining the so-called Persian National Army. They have also imposed a fine, on the town of Resht, of 300,000 Tomans, a sum approximately equal to 10 lakhs of rupees

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.

The mail steamer "Nankin" with the outward mails of July 29, expected to arrive at noon.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and other places in S. Africa, per the "Karoa" closes at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRNCE

DEATH.

SUSHEELA RAJA, the youngest daughter of Shrimant Raje Saheb of Akalkot, died yesterday evening.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—
Bombay to London:—Full Rates 21½ hours.
London to Bombay:—Full Rates 32¼ hours.

MAIL NOTICES.

The mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind," which left London on the 30th ultimo, and has on board the mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

The mail steamer "Nellore," which left Bombay on the 10th ultimo, arrived in London on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTE.

Mails for the Straits, Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Thongwa" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

11TH ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

The 11th anniversary of the passing away of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be commemorated to-day at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhudwala Bldg. Hornby Rd. Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. J. J. Modi will preside, and a resume of the work done by the Institute in 1919 will be given. The Sarosh K. R. Cama competitive Essay Prize will be awarded to Mr. J. C. Tavadia, and Dr. P. D. Gune will deliver a discourse on "Indian and Iranian Aryans in the light of Mitani records."

MOTOR VEHICLES RULES.

The Acting Hony. Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association writes:—

The interpretation of the Motor Vehicles Rules by the Bombay Police has been the subject of discussion between representatives of the Motor Traders' Association of Western India and the Western India Automobile Association, and a report will be submitted to each of these Associations at its next meeting.

It is felt that motor owners are being unduly harassed under Section 33, which permits an owner to be summoned for the fault of his servant, and it is therefore proposed to submit a recommendation upon the subject to Government.

The Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules are framed under powers conferred by the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, which states that the object is "to promote the convenience of motorists and to give increased facilities for motor travel." Recent prosecutions appear to indicate, however, that unless the Bombay Police have exceeded their powers, the Motor Vehicles Rules applicable to Bombay are a radical departure from the avowed intentions of the Legislature.

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th August 1920 was 29.952 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

INDIANS AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly extend the courtesy of publishing the following few lines in your esteemed paper.

There appeared in your paper of the 4th instant a correspondence by Mr. G. R. Padbidri from London under the heading of 'Indians and Olympic Games'. The news he gave, could not but be received by the 'interested' public with great amusement instead of any pain. The correspondent has mentioned some three ridiculously trivial complaints and called them real grievances. The Soldisant patron of the Indian Olympic Games could not give further grievances on account of the closing of the mail, (that is to say he had absolutely no substantial complaint). The three complaints that he mentions as chief facts are ludicrous trivialities, and if such trivialities could be considered as grievances, the world had better not exist lest it be changed into a regular Pandemonium of complaints and grievances. He has waxed grandiloquent to a degree that leads him to believe that because (1) a few penny stamps were refused to them, because (2) the amount of milk given was a little less, because (3) one of the athletes being a little indisposed was left to native care, "it would mar the very object towards which they are moving." He must remember that people can and will read between the lines. I leave it to the common sense of all concerned. He is in blissful ignorance of the fact that the All-India Cricket Team sent to England had funds eight to nine times larger than this, and none had exhibited the profundity of his intellect by complaining to the public because a few penny stamps were refused to them. (I had a talk with one of the players of the said team and he told me that their secretary had never supplied them with stamps and such other articles and he was not supposed to do so). It is all very well talking tall of great solicitude and indulge in magniloquent Icarian flights, when you can manipulate a triviality, so as to make it assume gigantic proportions. The third grievance, as he choses to style it, is one which does not indicate any high opinion of Mr. Padbidri for Indian medical men. (Here, the gentleman in question, I think, is Dr. Faizee, the Honorary Medical Attendant). It is really painful to hear that an Indian should regard his brethren as incompetent in the Art of Medicine, so much so, as to complain of that. I would advise him to weigh his words well next time he condescends to pronounce his admirable verdict on the capacity of Indians as doctors.

As for his appeal to the public to take the necessary action, I consider that the public has been gifted with better powers of discernment and is able to form its own conclusions than set up a hubbub because A was refused a penny stamp, B got a spoon less of milk and C was treated by a man of his own nation when he was slightly indisposed.

Thanking you in anticipation of entering this in your esteemed paper,—Yours, etc.

G. H. B.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM, VS. BARONET C. C.

SPLENDID STAND BY MUZUMDAR AND GANDHI,

With nearly half their regular players away playing for other clubs, the Hindu Gymkhana yet very nearly inflicted a big defeat on the Baronet Cricket Club, in the match which was played on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday. Going in to bat first, the home side, aided by their opponents' mistakes in the field, were able to hit up 209 for 8 wickets when they declared, and next disposed of nine of their opponents for a paltry 91 on a wicket which gave no assistance to bowlers. When Muzumdar and Gandhi, making a splendid first-wicket stand, put up 103 before being separated, they had practiacly assured a Gymkhana victory and though their colleagues who came after them did not follow up the advantage quite as they should have, the next seven wickets adding only 108, the lead given by the two men was so substantial and proved so useful that M. M. Gofadia, their skipper, had little hesitation in declaring with his side's total standing at 209 for eight wickets. Great credit is due to Muzumdar and Gandhi for their splendid stand, which however, would not have had such long duration if the visitors had accepted nearly half a dozen catches which the two batsmen offered during their partnership. But apart from those chances, both played a fine game, contributing 61 and 40 respectively against an attack which was delivered among others by H. J. Vajifdar (4 for 74), Havaiwala (2 for 67), and M. D. Parekh.

A BATTING FAILURE.

The Gymkhana did not possess such a varied attack as their opponents but their bowlers met with considerably more success than those on the visitors' side. The Club batsmen offered extremely feeble resistance to an attack which was by no means powerful in the absence of M. H. C. Rana and Shivram. Kalapesi did splendid work for his side, contributing an invaluable innings of 39 which was marked in its early stage by great caution but which was later on played with fine freedom and confidence. Vajifdar showed good cricket which he stayed but was beaten within a short time when he had made 14, and S. B Nagporewala, the visitors' captain, played a characteristically free innings, skying one of Kothare's deliveries, which Pardeshi in the long field held, bringing off a splendid catch. The other batsmen added but little to their side's total, and they had lost 9 wickets for 91 when time was called, the game thus resulting in a draw. The bowling of R. V. Kothare (4 for 41) and K. G. Pardeshi (2 for 9) was mainly responsible for the downfall of the visiting batsmen. Both bowled with good effect.

YOUNG ZOROASTIANS BEAT PARSI GYM.

P. WARDEN AND KARANJIA IN FINE FORM.

A couple of fine innings by P. Warden and N. Dubash and the splendid bowling by H. Karanjia enabled the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club to win the match against the Parsi Gymkhana yesterday by the substantial margin of 103 runs. The Young Zoroastrians, who had first knock, ran up a total of 187 for 9 wickets, when they declared, their skipper, P. Warden, contributing a fine innings of 71 which included no less than eight 4's and one 6, and N. Dubash also showing good form by scoring 49. The Gymkhana were able to make only 84 against the Young Zoroastrian attack, H. Khan, A. Wadia and N. Pavri with their respective scores of 30, 19 and 12 being the only three men on their side who could do anything against the visitors' bowlers. H. Karanjia, the Young Zoroastrian bowler, met with remarkable success, capturing 7 Gymkhana wickets at a cost of only 5 runs apiece. On the Gymkhana side, their captain, Dr. Kanga bowled in fine form, securing the very good analysis of 6 wickets for 10 runs each.

GOWD SARASWAT VICTORY.

DALVI AND WAGLE DEADLY EFFECFIVE.

The Gowd Saraswat bowlers carried everything before them yesterday against the Esplanade Cricket Club, disposing of the latter for a poor 28. S. M. Dalvi and R. A. Wagle bowled with deadly effect, bringing about the downfall of 6 and 3 Esplanade batsmen at the respective cost of only 16 and 5 runs. These were remarkable performances against a strong batting side. None of the opposing batsmen was able to enter into double figures, and the highest individual score on the side was 8 (not out), contributed by J. Elavia. The Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club were able to put up a total of 121 to which B. M. Dalvi, R. A. Wagle and V. A. Dalvi contributed 32, 28 and 21 (not out) respectively by fine cricket. On the Esplanade side, J. Elavia came out with the fine analysis of 55 for 6 wickets and F. Arjani with one of 4 for 65.

The level of the wholesale prices of foodgrains and pulses in India in the middle of July fell by one per cent. as compared with the preceding fortnight.

INDIANS FIGHTING IN MESPOT

3 INFANTRY BRIGADES: 1 FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Owing to the disturbed state of the country reinforcements have been sent and are now arriving in Mesopotamia consisting of 3 Infantry Brigades, one Field Artillery Brigade, and the usual auxiliary troops. Each Infantry Brigade consists of 3 Indian battalions, i.e., 9 battalions in all. The latest news from Mesopotamia seems to show that the situation is getting quieter and probability is that no further reinforcements will be necessary.

AFFRAY AT LANDIKOTAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A Press Communique issued says:—

The following telegram has been received today from the Chief Commissioner, Northwest Frontier Provinces:—

A party of over 7,000 muhajarins had left Peshawar for Jamrud on the 12th August before the receipt of Sarhaddar Dakka's letter saying that the Amir desires complete postponement of *Hijrat*. Accordingly, the Khilafat Committee at once despatched emissaries and volunteers to Jamrud to inform the Muhajarins and bring them back. The Muhajarins, however, refused to accept the orders and showed great truculence towards the emissaries, saying that the Khilafat Committee had obviously been bribed. The attitude of the Muhajarins towards the British authorities was perfectly orderly and correct, as usual. The Afghan agent from Peshawar himself then went out to try and dissuade them from proceeding, but was stoned and had to return. They were allowed, therefore, to proceed to Landikotal, yesterday. Haji Jan Muhammad, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee and others proceeded yesterday to the boundary and discussed matters with the Afghan officials and returned to Landikotal and did their best to dissuade the Muhajarins who again showed great truculence calling the emissaries "kafirs". The vanguard of the Muhajarins reached the boundary at seven this morning, and were met by Sarhaddar Dakka and the Afghan Commandant with a guard of fifty men, who told them they could not come in. Parleying continued for about an hour and a half, by which time the main body of the Muhajarins had arrived and were threatening to break down the barriers. Thereupon, Sarhaddar Dakka, who had communicated with General Nadir Khan by telephone, said he would admit Muhajarins if they could pay their own expenses. They were accordingly allowed to pass through.

The Khilafat Committee realise that they have aroused forces that they cannot control and are paralysed with the fear of public, who are bitterly resentful at having thus been duped. I am, however, putting strong pressure on them to face their responsibilities and themselves to close down a movement which they have raised to its present dimensions. Meanwhile, the general atmosphere in both the city and district is hourly improving. There are, however, still elements of grave anxiety.

If possible the Central Khilafat Committee should be moved to give wide publicity to the Amir's order to his officials to refuse admittance to further emigrants in order to save poor Moslems elsewhere from embarking on this ruinous adventure

AMIR'S FARMAN.

DELHI, Aug. 15.

Mr. Jan Muhammad, Secretary, Hijrat Committee, wires from Peshawar under the date 14th:—

Farman received from the Amirsaheb to postpone immigration of Muhajarins till further orders.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

During June, 1920, Joint Stock Companies with an authorised capital of sixteen crores and fifty-three laks were registered, against 37 companies with a capital of two crores eight lakhs in June of the previous year.

HOTEL SERVANTS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hotel Servants' Union a condolence meeting, in honour of Lok. Tilak, will be held to-day at 9 p.m. at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor of "Sandesh" will preside. Messrs. S. V. Lalit, R. S. Nimbkar, and A. R. Kale will be among the speakers.

BOMBAY CHAUFFEURS' MUTUAL BENEFIT UNION.

The second quarterly meeting of the Bombay Chauffeurs' Mutual Benefit Union will be held in the "Vanita Vishram Hall" on Sunday the 22nd instant at 11-30 a.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. J. G. Sunderesham, when the Organising Secretary will go through the report of the work done since the Union has been started in March 1920. All motor-drivers are requested to attend the meeting.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

We are in receipt of the 1919-20 Report of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution from which we find that the school is working in an extremely satisfactory condition. The teaching staff of 17 members with Mrs. P. A. N. Stewart at its head is a very efficient body and under their fostering care the institution has attained a very high state of efficiency. The total strength of the school is 213—157 Parsis, 38 Hindus, 15 Musulmans and 10 Jews and other communities. Out of the eight students sent up for the Matriculation Examination—five passed. The curriculum of studies in the school is carefully drawn up and special attention is given to physical culture. The institution is doing considerable service to female education and is deserving of all support from all those who have the welfare of Indian womanhood at heart.

A Krishnagar message of August 13 says the Nadia District Association has resolved that the Non-Co-operation movement could not be adopted in its entirety.

ANOTHER PRESS ACT VICTIM.

DELHI PRESS SECURITY RAISED TO RS. 2,000.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 14.

On the 13th August the District Magistrate, Delhi, under the Press Act raised the security from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 of the J. and Sons' Press, Delhi, from which the newspapers "Khilafat," "Fateh" and "Fatehmad" are issued. The reasons for his action were supplied by two objectionable articles dated the 24th June 1920 and 24th July 1920. An additional security has to be furnished on or before the 17th current, but the press is not required to stop the work in the interval. Since the issue of the Royal Proclamation, the press has had to be twice warned, once in a way because the "Khilafat" newspaper had furnished no copies to the authorities since it began publication, and, secondly, in April for an offending leading article in the "Feteh."

The security directed by the District Magistrate of Delhi on the 23rd April 1920 to be deposited within one week under the Press Act by the "Hurriyat" newspaper was filed, to-day. On the 23rd or 24th current, whichever is the working day, the District Magistrate will hear argument as to whether in view of the terms of his original order, the security be accepted.

FLOODS IN MIDNAPORE.

SCORES OF VILLAGES INUNDATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MIDNAPORE, Aug. 13.

Three successive floods in Savarnarekha River caused immense damage in Gopiballaopur, Nayagram, and Dantanthan. As the iron bridge over the Gouriah Canal has been blown away, flood water overtopped the Samunderpur embankment and inundated twenty villages. A superstructure of pucca sluice was taken away completely opposite the sluice-bridge on Gopiballaopur. Baripada road has also been blown away inundating twenty-five villages. Crops have been totally destroyed in the affected areas.

SEQUEL TO WORKERS' THREAT.

A LOCK-OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, Aug. 13.

In accordance with the threat of a strike, conveyed in yesterday's application of the compositors of Government Press, Simla, workers were due to come out this evening at five o'clock, but from the statements it appears that the authorities had, beforehand, taken the situation well in hand. Immediately after lunch-time, when the men wanted to go in, they were asked by the police specially called in for the purpose to keep away. Upon this one of the men is said to have observed that the workers had now agreed to wait for Sir Thomas Holland's return, as desired by the authorities yesterday, but they were informed that this change of determination at this late hour could not weigh with the authorities and no one was, therefore, allowed to enter the office precincts. A lock-out has thus been enforced.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 14.

The Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow funds for the public service by the issue of Treasury Bills in the following manner:—On and after Monday the 16th day of August 1920 treasury bills will be issued at the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs, and for times of six months, nine months, and twelve months, to be reckoned from the date of issue of the bills. The rates payable for the bills will be notified from time to time. The rates in the first instance will be for six months' bills Rs. 97 annas 8 per cent., for nine months' bills Rs. 96 annas 4 per cent. for twelve months' bills Rs. 95 per cent. The Governor General in Council reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of bills, to fix a limit to the amount of bills to be issued in any week or to discontinue any class or classes of bills. The bills will be repayable at maturity at the presidency of issue.

BANKS OF ISSUE.

Treasury Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras as the case may be on payment of the necessary amount by cheque, cash or otherwise. Arrangements have also been made for the issue and repayment at maturity of these bills at the branches of the Presidency Banks ab Cawnpore Lahore, Delhi and Rangoon. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent. on applications for Treasury Bills bearing a recognised broker's stamp. No brokerage will be paid in the case of bills taken up Direct by banks.

Income-tax will not be deducted from the yield of the treasury bills at the time of their payment, but the yield will be assessable to income-tax and must be included by an assessee in any return of income or profi submitted by him for income-tax purposes.

The Committee of Indian Association of Calcutta has disapproved Non-Co-operation movement as being impracticable and opposed to the best interest of the country.

The Indian Association has sent a telegram to the Hon. Dr. Sapru offering hearty congratulations on his appointment as Law Member.

The balance of the gold standard reserve on the 31st July in England amounted to 36,856,173 pounds.

CONFERING OF AYURVEDIC DEGREES.

"SUPPORT THE INDIGENOUS SYSTEM."

PANDIT MALVIYA'S SPEECH.

The ceremony of conferring degrees on, and awarding certificates to, the successful students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, was held on Saturday night the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in proposing that the Panditji should take the chair referred to the death of Mr. Tilak who, as they were aware, in spite of his multifarious engagements took the keenest interest in affairs Ayurvedic, and was one of the greatest supporters of the movement in India, and had visited the institution four or five times. Not only that, he was also a keen student of the Ayurvedic system and when Dr. Popat was involved in trouble it was Mr. Tilak who did his best to help him in putting forward his case before the authorities. The death of such a keen supporter of the ancient system of medicine they all very keenly felt.

DR. PRABHURAM'S REPORT.

The Punditji then took the chair, and Dr. Popat Prabhuram read the report which enumerated the difficulties the Ayurvedic College had to undergo at the time of its birth and which it is still suffering. There have been many attempts to put the science of Ayurveda to ridicule and the speaker feared another attempt is being made in that direction in the form of Col. Street's committee on indigenous system and drugs. This committee consists of members who have not studied Ayurved as students of Ayurved and in active practice of the science.

Speaking about the present position of the Ayurvedic College he appealed for monetary help from men who understand the importance of such work.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

The President then presented diplomas to the successful students.

The President said India had lost one of her greatest sons in the death of his friend Mr. B. G. Tilak, who was mourned for by all men and women in this country. He loved the ancient arts of India, her literature and her culture. He took pride in all that was good in India. He also took the greatest interest in, and was a great exponent of, their religious teachings, as was evidenced in his book Gita Rahasya which had become a classic by now. Mr. Malaviya then referred to the loss sustained by the institution in the deaths of Mr. Khemraj and Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy.

Continuing he said that when a nation lost its political freedom, and became the subject of foreigners, the downfall of a nation with all its culture and arts was sure and certain. When the Mahomedans conquered India their Ayurvedic system waned and still more so when the English came. The English never gave any attention to the good that was in their indigenous system of medicine. It was a matter of regret that the attention of Government was directed in only one direction, with the result that their countrymen died for want of medical attendance and medicine. It was a rare thing now in India for a man to be long-lived, formerly there were many who were centenarians, but nowadays most Indians never even lived to be forty years old. All his deterioration was due to their not observing their religious teachings, particularly *Bramhacharya* (celibacy).

SLAVISH ADOPTION OF WESTERN CUSTOMS.

It was the tendency of modern times to swallow everything that came from the West. They thought that Western food was good, western medicine was good, and everything that was western was good. That was why they discarded their Ayurvedic system of medicine, although it was in consonance with their genius, and agreed with them. As Indians came to despise everything that was national, the English encouraged and loved everything that came from the West. He was ashamed to say that Indians despised their national Ayurvedic system. India was in great need of doctors; there were thousands of villages where there were no doctors, and in the last influenza epidemics the result could be seen in the death of millions of their countrymen for want of medical care. The speaker then gave instances of the thousands of influenza patients saved through Indian medicines. It would take a long time when there would be enough doctors trained in the western system to fulfill the needs of the whole country, and in the meantime it was only proper that Ayurvedic medicines should be encouraged and taught for the benefit of the thousands whom the western doctors could not reach, and to whom the system was not palatable.

NEED OF MONETARY SUPPORT.

He then appealed to the citizens to support the institution by liberal contributions as it was only meet that there should be such a patriotic institution in this city. He hoped to introduce in the Hindu University all that was good both in the Western and Eastern systems of medicines. To him it was a matter of regret that while Indians took so much pains to learn the foreign system of medicine they did not pay any attention to their national system, which was their most valuable heritage from their forefathers. He asked them to make researches in Indian things, which were always to hand and which are so cheap.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIR.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and said they could not have had a better president than the Panditji who took the greatest interest in education, and was the founder of the Hindu University. Although he did not belong to this city, they all took the greatest pride in him. They were all greatly indebted to him for the great services that he had rendered to this country.

Mr. Mawji Govindji said they could not sufficiently be thankful to the Panditji for all the services he had rendered to this country in all directions.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A feeble fresh advance of monsoon is taking place in Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Konkan, Malabar and North Madras Coast; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, west of United Provinces, the Punjab, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Bhamo one inch; Myitkyina one and a half; Cheerapunji nineteen; Dhubri four; Narayanganj one and a half; Jalpaiguri one; Bareilly three quarters; Lahore a half; Bijapur and Cuddalore one; and Calingapatam two.

Forecast:—Some extension in Madras Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 14th Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m., of 14th Aug.	
			1919.	1919.
	In. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·02	13·46	16·67	49·90
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·02	38·76	16·41	55·64
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·03	37·96	17·41	53·62
Syllula (J. J. Hospital)	0·02	38·33	19·91	58·70

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Rawalpindi reports 1.43" of rain. Skies are clear except at Rawalpindi. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Mainpuri and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer and Mount Abu; night temperature is below the average in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Nowsari.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.35" of rain and Mormugao 0.19". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had a light shower. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the western districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has occurred locally on the west coast, in the north Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces, and on the Coromandel coast. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th August 1920.

The break still prevails in the Bombay monsoon. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Malabar and the Punjab hills, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the North-west Frontier Province and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh two inches; Tezpur, Darjiling, Mymensingh, Purnea, Roorkee one and a half; Dehra Dun five; Mussoorie four; Simla one and a half; Murree one; Parachinar a half; Cherat a quarter; Pendra one and a half.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 13th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.753	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.6	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6	"
Dew Point	74.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.726	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9	"
minimum do.	79.2	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W	
Movement of Wind	227	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02	Inches.
Total fall during month	2.70	"
Do. do. year	24.76	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0.06	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	16	m 0 21	26 8	m 6 21	15 5
		e 0 45a	29 6	e 7 4a	13 3
Tues	17	m 1 6	28 6	m 7 0	14 3
		e 1 23a	28 11	e 7 32a	13 9
Wed.	18	m 1 50	28 0	m 7 55	17 2
		e 2 0a	28 1	e 8 11a	16 3
Thurs.	19	m 2 34	27 2	m 8 47	19 5
		e 2 36a	27 0	e 8 48a	18 10
Fri	20	m 3 19	26 2	m 9 38	20 8
		e 3 12a	25 11	e 9 27a	17 9
Sat.	21	m 11 25	29 5	m 4 50	19 6
		e 11 34a	29 4	e 5 29a	16 6
Sun.	22	m 0 0a	29 6	m 5 34	18 2
				e 6 14a	15 9

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

(BOMBAY BRANCH)

THE SPECIAL SESSION of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS is to be held in Calcutta on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September and the Gujarat Rajkeya Parishad is to meet in Ahmedabad on the 27th, 28th and 29th August. Members intending to attend the same as delegates are requested to inform the office at an early date.

Delegation fees for the Congress and the Parishad are Rs. 10 and Rs. 3 respectively.

S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi,
Bombay, 10th Aug. 1920.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 16, 1920.

THE CURRENCY DANGER.

The action the Government of India propose to take in amending the Indian Paper Currency and the Indian Coinage Acts, in order to put a crown upon the measures they have successively adopted for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Committee on Currency and Exchange, is peculiarly characteristic of the bureaucratic methods of the administration of the affairs of this country. It may be claimed for Government's policy that it is entirely in consonance with the lines laid down by a committee of experts which had gone deeply into the whole problem and whose advice it would have been highly unwise to set aside or use in a modified form. The Committee had recommended a high rate of exchange and proposed the linking of the rupee to gold at 24d. Its decisions had been arrived at after prolonged deliberation and a careful examination of every kind of argument and information placed before it. The Secretary of State for India was, therefore, bound to adopt the suggestions of a body of experts whom he had appointed to advise him. Accordingly, the Indian Government carried out step by step the programme formulated in the report of the Committee. They declared their resolve to cling fast to the 24d. gold rate of exchange and, as an earnest of that grim determination, they began their sale of reverse councils at the ruling sterling rate based upon the American cross exchange. Is it not an essential feature of the gold exchange standard that whenever exchange is weak, Government should be ready with the offer of sterling drafts and did not the Currency Committee, in view of the inconvenience which was reported to have been caused to the public by the necessity of the Government of India having previously to consult the Secretary of State before announcing reverse remittance, recommend that "the Government of India should be authorized to announce without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness"? The Committee had further stated that so long as sterling was divorced from gold, Rs. 10 would purchase the sterling equivalent of one sovereign less a percentage to cover the charges of remittance.

Our Government loyally and strictly gave effect to these recommendations and have sold reverse drafts week after week during months of "exchange weakness' at a heavy cost to the country despite the very marked divergence between the market rates and their own rates and notwithstanding the loud and persistent clamour of the public against the sales. What more or what else could the Government do? Their courage and tenacity in sticking to their guns in the face of adverse criticism was simply admirable. They had to depart only slightly from the line of action chalked out for them by the Currency Committee and it was with reference to its change from 24d. gold to 24d. sterling as the fixed rate of exchange per rupee. The further steps taken and contemplated by Government to complete their programme have been actuated by the same anxiety to follow, not only in spirit but even to the letter, the advice of the Committee. Thus the restrictions upon the import of gold bullion and the export of silver were removed, a period of moratorium was allowed during which the public might exchange the sovereigns in their possession for Rs. 15 each and the value of the sovereign for internal purposes was fixed at Rs. 10. It now remains only to legalise the new exchange value put upon the rupee and hence the proposed legislation for amending the existing Paper Currency and Coinoge Acts. This recital of the achievement of the Government of India in the realms of currency and exchange is certainly not calculated to evoke enthusiasm or carry conviction. Much less can it be expected to lead the public to support the legislative measures it is proposed to enact to give the finishing touches to the blundering and disastrous policy of Government. Stability of exchange was an impossible ideal, for the attainment of which crores of rupees have been wasted and the huge and uncalled-for sacrifice has not been rewarded with any benefit even though the Committee's recommendations regarding the linking of the rupee to gold has been discarded in fixing the sterling equivalent of the rupee. The American cross rate having once reached the high level of 4 dollars, is once more depressingly low and Government have to await the time when the favourable trade balance will make the rupee spring again to the heights which are assigned to it.

The Currency Committee had fortified its position respecting the recommendation of a high exchange rate of 24d. gold by quoting in its support the considered opinion of the Government of India that the solution "combines a more real stability with maximum possible assurance of convertibility, and has, in fact, all the elements of a completely satisfactory permanent system." One might have expected the Government, in view of the altered circumstances, gracefully to withdraw from the hazardous policy on which they had embarked and candidly to adjust their action to the requirements of a novel situation, viz., a low American cross rate, an adverse balance of Indian trade, a wide gap between the market and the Government rates of exchange, falling silver prices and huge speculative demands for remittance. In any other country, the whole position would have been immediately and openly reconsidered and suitable changes would have been adopted. But Goernment's prestige was at stake and they could not stultify themselves! The vested interests which surround the Secretary of State in London are besides too obstinate to allow any alteration of policy. But more than everything else, there is the large saving the Government of India make on their remittances on account of home charges which is a temptation too strong to be esisted. What the Currency Committee characterised as "an incidental advantage in fixing a high rate of exchange", viz., the annual saving of 12½ crores of rupees and what is, in reality, a tax upon the people, indirect though it may be, is a powerful incentive for legally fixing the exchange value of the rupee at 24d. There is not the least justification for the step Government ore taking in legalizing this high rate and in perpetrating a wrong. The arguments of general high prices in the country and of dear silver did not hold good in the past and much less do they do so now. The stability of exchange has proved a hopeless mirage and the futile attempts to reach it, have cost us crores. Why not leave exchange to settle itself rather than fix it artificially at a rate that is neither practicable nor advantageous to the country as a whole? The proposed legislation ought to be strongly opposed by the public and the Council must at all costs resist Government's effort to foist upon the country a currency policy which it does not now want. It will be best to adopt a permanent policy when things have settled down. down. The situation is obscure at present and the future is most uncertain. Let us have more light and more definiteness in the prospect, and it will then be time to think of fixing matters. Meanwhile, there is no time to lose. What is the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau doing? It must bestir itself before it is too late and the country's resources are permanently and disastrously mortgaged. The Chamber must at once organise a series of public meetings in this City and throughout the country protesting against the Bill.

A WOMEN'S AUXILIARY FORCE.

The European Association has decided to enlist large numbers of women in active membership, and the secretary of the Central body has circularised branch associations to canvass the support of the women-folk. We are glad that European women are inclined to spare time and interest for participation in political matters. The alarm that Mr. Montagu was selling the white man's pass had long ago disturbed their peace. The gallant feat of Dyer galvanised their interest and they are now concerned with political responsibility. Their attitude is not the result of independent thought, but some interest, howsoever misdirected, is better than frivolous apathy towards important matters and a vain confidence in the permanent bahadurism of their status. Time and again, Mr. Welby had entreated the ladies to write weekly letters "Home" to post the old country with true information as to the situation in India. Anglo-Indians occasionally hint it to us that a big orientation of view is being effected at "Home" by these private letters, and we are now told that a "small panic" has been created by the startling nature of the revelations so conveyed. In the literature of the Indo-British Association, there is a small leaflet of instructions, of a confidential kind, for British women moving out to India. Clearly there is an attempt to make up for the compulsory neutrality of the services by the quiet, and we would add legitimate, conscription of the ladies. For this is how the Secretary explains the position: "In order that the position may be clearly understood, the Council of the Association takes this opportunity of explaining that all European ladies, *including members of the families of officials, whether Civil or Military*, are eligible for full membership and the Council will be glad to welcome all who wish to join." The ladies will hence be free to deputise on behalf of the members of the services who are expected to keep aloof from political partisanship. The only discrimination is that their annual subscription will be Rs. 10, since their husbands can not join as members. It will not in any way damp response to the call of the Association. Because a man happens to be an Executive Councillor or a bishop on the establishment, his wife is by no means a servant of the Crown. She has her individuality and freedom of action. Hence the endeavour to get them all within the Association is legally unexceptionable, and the facilities of informed and effective action become the happy asset of the Association. The presence, say, of the wife of an Executive Councillor or a Lieut.-Governor on the governing body of the Association, must, in the circumstances of the country, be of great advantage in the shaping of policy and the substantiation of demands. The Association champions the interests of the services. Not long ago, it pressed the Government of India to improve the salary and allowances of that beggarly and ill-paid body, the Imperial Police Service. If the wife of a big police official had the opportunity of helping in the draft, she could have had the satisfaction of employing her energy and information in a public cause which included her own interest. In formulating conditions of service, pay, and suitable recruitment at "Home," the wives of high officials must be able to give that touch of realism which imparts conviction. In political consultations, their considered views would be of inestimable value. It would consolidate the interests of officials and non-officials in a manner that the direct membership of officials would not effect. In each association, the embassy of women must have a great influence. We repeat that we do not for a moment question the legal propriety of the wives of officials guiding or governing political agitation according to their convictions and incidentally in the interests of their husbands, but it bridges a formal difference observed between officials and non-officials in the past. We draw the attention of our countrymen to the ingenious and energetic manner in which official and pro-official interests are being consolidated by the institution of a Women's Auxiliary Force. More on this subject it is not necessary to state. Ladies in Bombay will kindly apply to the Chairman and Acting Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch, Mr. H. T. Gorrie, King's Buildings. To obviate cumbrous procedure why not abolish that obselete rule, which forbids members of the Civil and Military services from joining political associations?

Notes of the Day.

Peace with Russia?

The flutter caused by France through her threat to aid and recognise Wrangel, has turned out to be, as we stated on Saturday, a cheap sensation. It is announced now that France will not proceed to support Wrangel. France will first discuss the subject with England. This is a roundabout way of saying that the policy of intervention is for the moment buried in the secret pigeon-holes of the Foreign Office. But what a costly blunder! The French jingoes and militarists have made a *faux pas* of the first magnitude which remains unaffected by any act of subsequent repentance. M. Millerand may plead now before England that the Entente between France and Great Britain stands secure; and he may plead before the United States that it is impossible for France, one of the instigators of armed intervention against Russia, to recognise a Government which plots against the French Constitution! But his eye-wash which is too absurd to deceive and his argument which is self-contradictory, cannot destroy the powerful forces of disintegration and opposition which have been set loose by blundering diplomatists

British Labour Threatens a Revolution.

For instance, despite assurances to the contrary the situation between France and England must remain somewhat strained—a situation which has been going from bad to worse during the last few months over such matters as German coal and Mosul oil. But what is much more important than a mere straining of official relationship, which may mean merely that M. Millerand has probably let Mr. Lloyd George down or that Mr. Lloyd George has given M. Millerand the cold shoulder, is the fact that British Labour has threatened, if the report is true, not only a general strike, but red revolution to put an end to the madness of the Russian adventure." The Labour Council of Action has been instructed to sit in session until the demands of British workers have been met, namely: the recognition of the Soviet Government; an assurance that no aid, military or naval, will be furnished against the Bolshevists; and unrestricted commercial intercourse with the Russians. Mr. Lloyd George has evidently recognised the force of this threat. In an explanation of the charge levelled against him in French papers that he advised Poland to accept the Soviet's armistice terms, Mr. Lloyd George states that the British Cabinet "did not advise the Poles to accept, but only intimated that if the Soviet terms were *bona fide* Government believed that the British people would not approve a declaration of war in order to obtain better terms for Poland."

-And Its Result.

And the further announcement is made that the Poles are meeting the Bolshevists at Minsk to discuss terms and that certain conditions laid down by the British Cabinet as, apparently, a preliminary to the recognition of the Soviet Government, have been accepted by Russia. Peace now is no longer in question. Peace now is a certainty. But it will have been won at the price of the threat of red revolution in Great Britain. The wonder is that Allied statesmen should not have realised what price they would have to pay for the folly of a few short-sighted politicians who wanted perhaps to give themselves a last voluptuous sensation of having marched to Moscow in the wake of a victorious army headed by that modern Napoleon, General Wrangel! What visions will they not have, these politicians, nodding asleep in their official chairs!

Mr. Tilak and The "Times of India."

We have received, and continue to receive, a very large number of communications which sufficiently indicate with what feelings of indignation the people of India regard the unjust and malevolent attack which our local morning contemporary indulged in—not when the patriot so attacked was there to meet the lying innuendoes and the perversions of facts, but behind the back of the dead. Even Mr. Tilak's bitterest political opponents never questioned his honesty and yet the "Times" speaks of Mr. Tilak's attempts in connection with the Tai Maharaj case to "rehabilitate his moral character" and asserts that he succeeded in this "through a series of accidents" which escaped the attention of the highest courts in this country and in Empire. The "Times" would do well to justify this assertion, which it dared not make at the time when the Privy Council reversed the decision of the Bombay High Court. Far from it being an accidental success for Mr. Tilak, the judgment of the Privy Council had some very pungent things to say of the irregularities of which the lower court had been guilty—irregularities which amounted to downright persecution of the man. We shall not attempt here to dispose of the charge that Mr. Tilak's political activities were anti-British, for the "Times" might as well characterise the activities of the Congress and those millions of his countrymen who acknowledged his political leadership, as anti-British. But it is an inexcusable and palpable lie to say that Mr. Tilak's policy was anti-Mahomedan. Every patriotic Mahomedan who knows what part Mr. Tilak played in bringing about the Lucknow pact would repudiate such a base accusation. Then there is the charge of his having been a social reactionary. Every one knows that Mr. Tilak did not take an active part in the social reform movement in this country. But, as is well known, in private life he was the reverse of an unprogressive bigot. The basis of his apparent opposition or rather apathy towards the social reform movement was discussed in our leading article on Mr. Tilak and we do not think we need add anything to what we said.

An Atrocious Libel.

Our contemporary has also thought it fit to utter the following atrocious libel:—

"And when his activities produced, amidst the uneasiness caused by the visitation of the plague and the measures which in the existing knowledge of the disease were deemed necessary to combat it, the atmosphere which induced the murders in Poona in 1897, the prosecution in the High Court which resulted in his conviction and the light sentence afterwards reduced, he learnt nothing."

That it is "The Times of India" rather than Mr. Tilak, that has "learnt nothing" from past experiences, is proved by the journal's repeated offence in this respect during the last twenty-one years. If the public would turn to the old files of "The Times", they would find the following apology tendered to Mr. Tilak by the journal in its editorial columns of 24th November, 1899:—

"Mr. Tilak and the "Times of India":

"With reference to the application made yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Mr. B. G. Tilak, it is right that we should state that yesterday's proceedings for the first time brought to our notice the paragraph whose publication is complained of. It appeared among a number of cuttings from the London Press, commenting upon the appointment of the new Governor of Bombay, which were selected and arranged by our London correspondent. On their arrival in Bombay they were inserted as received without unfortunately undergoing any revision, for a selection of comments by the Home press upon the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote, is the last place in which one would expect to find objectionable matter. We have no hesitation in saying that we in no degree associate ourselves with the views of the "Globe", that if the paragraph in question had been brought to our notice, it would at once have been struck out, and that we regret the insertion through inadvertence in our columns of statements which we regard as unwarranted, and as doing a serious injustice to Mr. Tilak." Editorial Note, Page 3, Col. 6.)

Dishonest.

"The Globe", of London, which was originally responsible for the libel, tendered the following apology to Mr. Tilak in its issue of 24th November, 1900:—

"The Bombay Governorship."

"Referring to a paragraph published by us on October 28, 1899, under "Notes of the Day", with reference to the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Governor of Bombay, we published certain statements regarding Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who has been regarded for many years as one of the leaders of the native party in India. In that paragraph we stated that a campaign of murder had been directed by Mr. Tilak, if he was not its originator. Although we may not agree with the political course which Mr. Tilak has from time to time adopted, under no circumstances do we wish to do him any injustice. We have now satisfied ourselves by exhaustive inquiries in India, that it is unfair to Mr. Tilak to have used that expression towards him and that the statement is incorrect, and under the circumstances we think it right to withdraw this imputation in the most unqualified manner, and to express to Mr. Tilak our regret for having made use of it." (Page 4, Col. 3.)

It will be seen that the very libel, for which both "The Times" and "The Globe" tendered open apologies, has been repeated now by the former journal, in a most dishonest manner, when Mr. Tilak is no more. "The Times of India" had another occasion to apologise to Mr. Tilak for a similar libel on him and that was in November, 1916, when the security case against Mr. Tilak was being heard in the High Court. Shutting its eyes to the castigation which it received on these past occasions, "The Times" has attempted to desecrate Mr. Tilak's memory once more. We leave to the public to judge whether it was Mr. Tilak or the "Times" that "learnt nothing" from the past. Our contemporary in summing up Mr. Tilak's record, avers that he has left no constructive monument behind him. What more constructive monument would any Indian desire than that millions of Mr. Tilak's countrymen should have been roused, for the first time, through his struggles and his sufferings, to regard themselves as Indians first, and everything else afterwards, and to assert their rights, no matter what difficulties and hostile influences stood in their way? The monument may not be in bronze or stone or even in a single visible institution, but it is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

An Appeal for Help.

We hope the philanthropic public of Bombay will generously respond to the appeal for help, which we publish to-day, on behalf of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha of Ahmednagar. In a famine district like Ahmednagar, the necessity of an orphanage like this, which recognises no distinctions of caste or community, cannot be over-emphasised, and the report of the Griha will show that during the last famine it was instrumental in affording relief and protection to a large number of helpless children. The orphanage badly requires a building of its own and Rs. 10,000 have so far been collected for the purpose, but Rs. 25,000 more will be required before the institution can be properly housed and the projected industrial school in connection therewith can be established. Mr. T. A. Devchake, honorary superintendent of the Griha, has come to Bombay to enlist the support of the public for this institution and we hope every help will be rendered to him in securing his object.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

BRITISH GOVT'S CONDITIONS.

CESSATION OF RUSSO-POLISH HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Paris.—The "Temps" says:—It is reported from Moscow that the British Government has submitted the following conditions for the recognition of the Soviet Government:—

Cessation on both sides of direct and indirect hostilities; mutual repatriation of civil and military prisoners; agreement regarding repatriation for damages sustained by private individuals. Britain agreeing that she would not require immedite settlement on this point; acceptance by Britain of Russia's conditions respecting the resumption of Anglo-Russian commercial relations.

It is stated that the Soviet has accepted the conditions.

TEXT OF FRENCH NOTE TO U. S.

FRANCE'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 15.

Paris.—The text is published of the reply of M. Millerand to the American Note on Russia. The reply states that the French Government is in entire accord with the views of the American Government. It denounces the Soviet Government as being entirely unrepresentative of the Russian nation whose regime is founded on the negation of all principles of honour and good faith. The French Government cannot have official relations with a Government which is resolved to conspire against her institutions.

GENERAL WEYGAND AND POLISH ARMY.

REFUSAL TO BECOME CHIEF OF STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Warsaw.—The French General Weygand has declined to undertake the office of the Chief of Staff of the Polish Army, although he will continue to act as Adviser-General.

MINSK CONFERENCE TO BEGIN ON 14TH.

BOLSHEVIK PUSH CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

The Russian and Polish Delegations for negotiations will meet at Minsk on the 14th instant. Meanwhile the Red Armies' push in the disection of Warsaw continues. To-day's communique reports the capture of Pultusk, thirty miles from Warsaw and also of Mlawa, a large town on the Warsaw-Danzig railway. It is expected that the Bolshevik armies will now begin the final offensive against Warsaw, but before they can capture the capital, they will have to force their way through entrenchments which have been erected north and east of the city. The issue of such a battle could in the end hardly be doubtful, but it might be long delayed.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report says:—Chinese chariness in buying silver is doubtless due to the scantiness of exports and the higher prices of metal. The operations generally are possibly affected by the anticipation of the falling off of Mexican supplies. New York advices state that the Mexican Government is buying between one and two million ounces from the mines monthly, at four cents over the New York official quotation for foreign bullion. Continental selling is not so evident, possibly due to the uncertain European political situation.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Middlesex beat Notts at Lords by nine wickets.

Surrey beat Lancashire at Manchester by 221 runs.

Leicester beat Derby at Derby by an innings and 14 runs.

The matches between Hampshire and Essex at Bournemouth and Yorkshire and Sussex at Leeds were drawn.

The Bombay Provincial Committee has, by a majority of votes, approved of the principle of Non-Co-operation at its meeting held on Sunday.

LABOUR'S ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

A CHALLENGE TO WRECK THE CONSTITUTION?

A NATIONOL REVOLUTION?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 15.

Organised Labour's ultimatum to the Government is regarded as a challenge to wreck the British constitution if necessary. In order to prevent war with Russia. Moreover, to-day Labour has pledged itself to national revolution unless the Government removes all traces of its blockading policy against Russia and establishes direct trade and commerce with Russia. There seems no doubt that Extremists have captured Labour and stampeded the movement into saying that it would have revolution and not a mere strike to save Red Russia.

LABOUR'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

The National Conference of the Labour Party and the Trades' Union Congress has passed a further resolution refusing to be associated with any alliance between Britain and France or any other country which commits itself to the support of General Wrangel and Poland or to supply munitions or other war material for any form of attack upon Russia. The Conference has instructed the Council of Action to remain in being until they have secured the following:—

(1) An absolute guarantee that the armed forces of Britain shall not be used to support any naval or military effort against the Soviet Government; (2) The withdrawal of all British naval forces operating as a blockading influence against Russia; (3) The recognition of the Russian Soviet Government and the establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relations between Britain and Russia.

RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS.

U. S. CUSTOMS INTERCEPT PARCEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Washington.—The Customs Office have intercepted a parcel from Soviet Russia to Martens, the so-called Bolshevik ambassador to the United States containing over a hundred diamonds, which are believed to be part of the famous Russian crown jewels.

U. S. & WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RENDERED POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Nashville. The Senate has ratified women's suffrage amendment for Tennessee, which is the thirty-sixth State to vote in favour of the measure. The necessary authorisation for constitutional amendment has thereby been obtained.

DEATH OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

The American sportsman, horse-breeder and millionaire, Walter Winans was taking part in a driving race in Essex, when he suddenly collapsed and fell off before the horse could be stopped. He was picked up dead.

NEW CHINESE CABINET FORMED.

PERSONNEL CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Peking—A mandate appointing the new Cabinet has been issued. Chin Yungpeng is Prime Minister and Minister for War. Foreign circles consider the constitution of the Cabinet as satisfactory.

KING RECEIVES LORD SINHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

The King to-day received Lord Sinha in audience.

NON-COOPERATION.

'TRIBUNE" ON ITS APPLICATION TO DEFINITE ISSUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

The "Tribune" in to-day's issue recommends non-co-operation narrowed down to a limited and definite issue, viz., that the

TOWARDS HUMAN EMANCIPATION.

INDIAN LABOUR'S EFFORTS.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS FROM ABROAD.

MESSAGES TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The following messages of sympathy conveying good wishes to the All-India Trade Union Congress have been received by the conveners of the All-India Trade Union Congress, 3, Medows Street, from various bedies of workmen and sympathisers in Europe:—

MR. G. LANSBURY.

London—"Heartiest good wishes. Wish success All-India Trade Unions Congress. Organisation of Indian labour essential, both in interests of Indian workers and workers of the whole world. Vital need is solidarity of working class movement world over, irrespective of race or creed and is the greatest lesson of the tragic events of last few years."

LANSBURY.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

London—"Fraternal greetings to Indian Trade Union Congress. Trust sincerely efforts in direction of Labour emancipation from capitalist exploitation will be successful. Labour is becoming increasingly internationalised. Western and Eastern workers must join hands for human emancipation."

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
General Secretary,
Transport Workers' Federation.

IRISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Cork—Trade Union Congress (Ireland) representing three hundred thousand having heard Mr. Saklatvala, of Indian Workers' League, congratulates Indian workers' efforts at organisation. Trusts shortly to join workers of Europe and America in equal demand for freedom from capitalistic exploitation.

JOHNSON,
Secretary,
Irish Trade Union Congress.

"DAILY HERALD."

London—Staff of "Daily Herald" send warmest fraternal greetings All-India Trade Union Congress. Best wishes for success to this vitally important work of organising Indian Labour.

WOMEN WORKERS OF IRELAND.

Ballybrack—"Hopeful greetings from sister workers in Ireland.

Irish Women Workers Union, Dublin.

INDIAN WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE

London—Cablegram received. Accept League's congratulations. Started action according to your instructions.

POTTER WILSON,
Secretary,
Indian Workers' Welfare League.

Queenstown—Wish success. Fight for freedom.

DUBLIN IRISH DRAPERS ASSOCIATION

Dublin—Irish Drapers Assistants' Association send greetings.

CONGRESS POSTPONED.

TO BE HELD ON OCT. 31.

CONNOLLY, Chairman and
FITZGERALD, Secretary.

The session of the First All-India Trade Union Congress has been postponed from August 22 to Sunday, October 31.

"GREATEST PATRIOT,"

BOMBAY VAKILS' TRIBUTE.

At a well attended meeting of the Association the following resolution was passed:—

"That this association puts on record its deep sense of loss sustained by the country by the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who, by his lifelong devotion to public duty, has rendered invaluable services to the country as a whole and this Presidency in particular, and, whose career as a patriot and national leader is admired by all Indians alike."

Mr. V. M. More in moving this resolution said that India has suffered a great loss by the death of the Lokmanya. He has left behind an example which is worthy of imitation by the old as well as the young.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, in seconding the resolution, said that he considered it his sacred duty and proud privilege to pay his humble tribute to the greatest patriot—the late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He was sorry that he was not able to see the great patriot during his lifetime, but he could see from his photo what a fund of energy and great ability he possessed. His services to the country were unrivalled and unparalled. He has left behind a splendid and noble example for Asiatics and Indians to follow. The lesson he taught was that rights and freedom could not be obtained by mere grace of those in authority, but they must be claimed as our birthrights. If India is to rise it will rise by following this splendid lesson.

It was further resolved to send a copy of the above resolution to the members of family of the deceased and another to the Editor of the "Kesari".

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CIRCULAR ON DYER FUND.

"AS MUCH IN FORCE IN PUNJAB AS IN ANY OTHER PART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

With reference to the circular of some provincial Governments prohibiting Government servants from subscribing to the Dyer Fund, the "Tribune" understands that the circular is a circular of the Government of India and not of any local Government, and that it is as much in force in the Punjab as in any other province. The Punjab Government has drawn the attention of departmental heads to this Government of India circular and asked them to see that instructions are properly obeyed.

ALL-ASIA BOLSHEVIK CONGRESS.

TO BE HELD AT BAKU.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says:

London, 9th August. An All-Asia Bolshevik Congress is to be opened at Baku on the 15th instant when it is said that delegates will be presented from India, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Turkey, Mesopotamia and Syria. The programme says that the Congress is convened to consider the final plan of campaign to secure the "emancipation" of all the nations of the East from the "bloody and tyrannous grip of Western capitalists" and to ensure the triumph of these "principles of freedom and liberty" which have been "so gloriously manifested in the victorious march of Bolshevism across Europe now approaching its crowning triumph in the conquest of Poland."

NEW MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—I shall be obliged if you will publish the following in your paper.

The Government intend to abolish all the various franchises for the Municipality, and establish a uniform franchise, i. e. the payment of a rent of Rs. 20 or more.

This seems very fascinating on the surface of it. Is it really so? According to the present Municipal Act a person who pays a Municipal tax of about Rs. 34 p. a. is eligible as a voter. According to the proposed change no body would be or rather could be a voter unless he or she happens to be a tenant paying a rent of at lest Rs. 20. The rule of all civilised societies is that, taxation and representation should go hand in hand. A land-lord or a carriage owner fills the coffers of the Municipality. A tenant as such pays nothing. Who, in Justice should have the vote.? Will a barber with his hair cutting saloon excercise his vote with greater discretion than an educated man?

The standard of rent should be an addition in the present franchise. Let the Government disfranchise J.P.'s as such.,

Secondly, the Government proposal, would, incidentally disqualify our graduates, the intelligentia, of the community. There are many poor, but nevertheless intelligent persons who cannot have vote either in the Corporation or Legislative Assembly, on account of their poverty. The only means for them to secure a vote is their recognised intelligence that is becoming a graduate. The Government proposal would give a blow not only to graduates but incidentally to higer education of at least some.

In your leaderette, some days back you have rightly supported the franchise for graduates. But as regards Municipal rate payers you have assumed that of most of them must be tenants as well, by virtue of having offices. This is not necessarily the case. Yours, etc.,

A. R. R. S.

SNUB AND CLIMBDOWN.

"A COLLECTOR AMOK."

MUNICIPALITY'S RETORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Dharwar Municipality deserves to be congratulated on the manly or rather the only right attitude which it has taken under the able guidance of its President Mr. Kargudri, in respect to the impertinent letters by which the Collector of Dharwar called upon the Municipality to say if it was a fact that Municipal Schools in Dharwar were closed "on account of the death of B. G. Tilak a notorious unrepentant criminal and if so to show cause why the Municipality should not be superseded" and to which letter you have referred in your issue of the 10th instant in a leaderette entitled "A Collector amok."

Copies of the reply of the School Board members to the Chairman and of the two resolutions passed by the Municipality are herewith enclosed. These speak for themselves. No comment is needed. It may here be noted that Mr. Sambrani who has seconded the second resolution is a member of the depressed class. Had Mr. Emmanuel, the Collector, learned his country's history to some purpose, he should have come across some instances of "notorious unrepentent criminals" of the type of Lok. Tilak. We hope, however, that the good lesson conveyed by way of these resolutions to officious bureaucrats of the stamp of Mr. Emmanuel will not be lost upon the class. They will in these free days think thrice before embarking upon such officious ventures in the future.—Yours, etc.,

N. T. DATAR.

Belgaum, Aug. 13.

REPLY OF SCHOOL BOARD TO CHAIRMAN.

Yes, the Municipal schools were closed on account of the death of Lokmanya Tilak, the undoubted hero of India. We take strong objection to the Collector's remarks about Lokmanya Tilak which are to say the least of them, most insulting to the sentiments of Indians of whatever caste and creed. When the death of a universally recognised leader of India cast gloom throughout the country it would have been a shame on the part of the Municipality if it had not closed the schools The Collector seems not to have noticed that even the premier Municipality in the Presidency unanimously passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Tilak and closed its proceedings as a mark of respect for the departed hero.

7th August, 1920.
Dharwar.

MUNICIPALITY'S PROTEST.

That while approving of closing of the schools and Municipal offices on the 2nd instant this Municipality takes strong objection to the remarks made by the Collector concerning the late Lokmanya Tilak in his letter No. 445 Mun. dated 5th August, 1920, addressed to the President of the Municipality, as the remarks are highly objectionable and insulting to the sentiments of all classes of Indians.

Proposed by D. V. Herlekar.
Seconded by Mr. Deshapande.
Carried by majority 8 against 3.

RESOLUTIONS ON LOKAMANYA'S DEATH.

That the Dharwar Municipality deeply mourns the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the greatest patriot, scholar and politician of India, and places on record his eminent and invaluable services in the cause of the country especially in the cause of local self-Government.

That as a mark of respect to his hallowed memory to-day's meeting be adjourned.

That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the sons of Lokmanya Tilak.

Proposed by Mr. D. V. Herlekar.
Seconded by Mr. Sambrani.
Carried by majority 8 against 3.
Proposal allowed.
Further proceedings adjourned.
9th August, 1920.
Dharwar.

MR. EMANUEL'S CLIMB DOWN.

REGRET FOR INTERFERENCE.

We have received the following for publication:

No. 445.
Dharwar 13th August, 1920.

From,
A. E. L. Emanuel Esquire, M.A.I.C.S.,
Collector of Dharwar.

To,
The President Dharwar Municipality.

Sir,

I am instructed by Government to request that you will consider my letter No. M. U. N. 445 of the 5th August 1920, as cancelled. I am instructed to express regret for having interfered in a matter which is within the competence of the Municipality and with which I am not concerned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. E. L. EMANUEL,
Collector of Dharwar.

"PIONEER'S" TRIBUTE TO DR. SAPRU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

In connection with Dr. Sapru's appointment the "Pioneer" says:—He carries considerable weight in the Imperial Legislative Council and is an advocate of Co-operation between Indians and Europeans in the interests of India. The appointment is welcomed in Allahabad where Dr. Sapru is very popular, both with officials and people.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIANS FORCE WAY TO ILLOVO.

WISKOW KALISZYN LINE CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

Berlin.—After a slight engagement, the Russians have forced their way to Illovo, few miles north-west of Mlawa. The Poles are trying to hold Soldau, further to the north-west with an armoured train.

In the south, the Russians have crossed the Wiskow-Kaliszyn line.

It should be noted that the Polish communiqué speaks of the garrison of Mlawa as successfully repulsing the enemy attacks, but this was probably antecedent to the Bolshevik communiqué.

The Poles speak of violent struggles elsewhere on the front.

OCCUPATION ZONES IN ASIA MINOR.

DELIMITATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

Paris.—An agreement has been concluded between Britain, France and Italy regarding delimitation of the zones of occupation in Asia Minor. The object of the agreement is to assist Turkey in the development of its resources and reorganisation of administrative services. It stipulates that the contracting parties shall be equally represented on all the International Commissions in Turkey and also defines the terms of the working of the Anatolian railways and the portion of the Bagdad railway included in the Turkish Treaty.

WRANGEL AND DON COSSACK

AN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

Constantinople.—A telegram from the Crimea says that General Wrangel has defeated the Thirteenth Red Army, capturing 4,000 prisoners, 39 guns and other material. General Wrangel's fleet bombarded Otchekoc in order to open the Dnieper. General Wrangel and the representatives of the Don Cossacks have signed an agreement, whereby the former continues to occupy the Alexandrovsk and Gruchevik regions, which recently fell into his hands after severe fighting.

U. S. AND WRANGEL.

GOVT. STILL UNCERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

Washington.—Although there is little doubt that America's sympathies incline towards General Wrangel, the Government will probably withhold recognition unless it becomes necessary to establish direct contact with him when the recognition will be merely provisional. Government appears to be still uncertain regarding Poland and awaits suggestions of other Governments in reply to its resent Note.

POLISH TROOPS ENTERING GERMANY.

TO BE INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

Berlin.—In reply to the Bolshevik inquiry, the German Government announced that in accordance with strict neutrality it would continue to intern the Polish troops entering Germany.

INSOLVENCY OF COLOMBO JEWEL FIRM.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST SENIOR PARTNER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug 13.

Quite a sensation was caused the other day when the shop of the well-known Colombo jeweller A. H. Ismail was found closed and the police guarding it. Rumour immediately got busy attributing the phenomenon to various causes, but nothing definite could be ascertained. However, later on it was discovered that the firm had instituted insolvency proceedings. This brought a rude shock to many Indians who had stakes in the establishment. The sensation was further inflamed to-day when a case was launched against Samsaden Ismail, the senior partner and Naina Mohamdu the manager on a charge of cheating. The amount involved is Rs. 53,000. After a short hearing in the course of which the prosecuting counsel alleged that the accused had drawn large sums from banks and there were overdrafts to the extent of about 13 lakhs, the Magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused The firm has offices at Calcutta and elsewhere.

Sir Horace Byatt has been appointed Governor of the Tanganyika Territory.

THE DOUBLE WRONG.

WHY NON-COOPERATION SHOULD BE OFFERED

"FOLLOW GOSPEL OF SELF-SACRIFICE."

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH AT MADRAS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

A huge concourse of people of the city, Hindus and Mahomedans of all ranks and shades of opinion numbering on a modest estimate over 25,000 assembled last evening on the Beach to listen to the great message of Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Shaukat Ali who are now on a visit to Madras and to the principal towns in the Southern Presidency in connection with their propaganda on Non-Co-operation. The gathering was by far the largest one ever met here or elsewhere in the province around one platform and addressed by a single speaker for an hour and a quarter. The speech was in English and was heard with the closest attention it deserved. His voice was loud and clear though it could not have reached the very fringe of the circle. His utterance as was expressed by Mr. Yakub Hasan towards the close of the meeting was felt to be the best given on the subject of Non-Co-operation and Mr. Gandhi dealt in at the case for non-violent non-co-operation more exhaustively than in any of his earlier speeches or writings.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said:—

Mr. Chairman and friends,

Like last year I have to ask your forgiveness that I should have to speak being seated, whilst my voice has become stronger than it was last year. My body is still weak and if I were to attempt to speak to you standing I could not hold on for very many minutes because the whole frame would shake. I hope, therefore, that you will grant me the permission to speak seated I have sat here to address you on a most important question, probably a question whose importance we have not measured up to now.

LOK. TILAK'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

But before I approach that question on this dear old beach of Madras you I must first offer tribute to the great departed Lokamanya Tilak Maharaj. The inspiration of his life was freedom for his country which he called swaraj. The inspiration of his death bed was also freedom for his country, and it was that which gave him such marvellous hold upon his countrymen. It was that which commanded the adoration not of a few chosen Indians belonging in the upper strata of society but of millions of his countrymen. His life was one long sustained piece of sufferinf, If it teaches us anything whatsoever it teaches one supreme lesson that if we want to do tnything whatsoever for our country we can do so not by speeches, however, grand and eloquent they may be, but only by sacrifics at the back of every word and at the back of every act of our life. I have come to ask everyone of you whether you are ready and willing to give sufficiently for our country's sake, for your country's honour and religion. I have boundless faith in you the citizens of Madras and the people of this great presidency, a faith which I began to cultivate in the year 1893 when I first made acquaintance with the Tamil labourers in South Africa and I hope that in these hours of trial this province will not be be second to any other in India and that it will lead in this spirit of self-sacrifice and will translate every word into action.

NEED FOR NON-CO-OPERATION.

What is this non-co-operation about which you have heard much and why do we want to offer this Non-Co-operation? I wish to go for the time being into the why. There are two things before this country the first and the foremost is the Khilafat question. On this the heart of the Mussalmans of India has become lascerated. British pledges given after the greatest deliberation by the Prime Minister of England in the name of the English nation have been dragged into the mire. The promises given to the Moslem India on the strength of which the considera tion that was excepted by the British naion was exacted have been broken and the great religion of Islam has been placed in danger. The Mahomedans hold and I venture to think they rightly hold that so long as the British promises remain unfulfilled, so long it is impossible for them to tender whole heartedly fealty and loyalty to the British connection and if it is to be a choice for a devoute Mussalman between loyalty to the British connection and loyalty to His God and Prophet, he will not require a second to make his choice and he has declared his choice. The Musalman say frankly, openly and honourably to the whole world that if the British ministers and the British nation do not fulfil the pledges given to them and do not wish to regard with respect the sentiments of 70 millions of the inhabitants of India who profess the faith of Islam, it will be impossible for them to retain Islamic loyalty. It is a question then for the rest of the Indian population to consider whether they want to perform a neighbourly duty by their Mussalman countrymen and if they do, they have received an opportunity of a lifetime which will not occur for another hundred years to show their good will, fellowship and friendship and to prove what they have been saying for all these long years that the Mahomedan is the brother of the Hindu. If the Hindu regards that before the connection with the British nation comes his natural connection with his Moslem brother then I say to you that if you find that the Moslem claim is just, that it is based upon the real sentiment and that at its back ground is this great religious feeling you cannot do otherwise than help the Mussalman through and through so long as their cause remains just and the means for attaining the end remaining equally just, honourable and free from harm to India. These are the plain conditions which the Mahomedans have accepted and it was when they saw that they could accept the proffered aid of the Hindus and that they could always justify the cause and the means before the whole world that they deided to accept the proferred hand of fellowship. It is then for the Hindus and Mahomedans to offer a united front to the whole of the Christian powers of Europe and tell them that, weak as India is, India has still got the capacity of preserving her self-respect, she still knows how to die for her religion and for her self respect. That is the Khilafat in a nutshell.

THE PUNJAB WRONG.

But you have also got the Punjab. The Punjab has wounded the heart of India as no other question has for the past century. I do not exclude from my calculation the mutiny of 1857. Whatever hardships India had to suffer during the mutiny, the insult that was attempted to be offered to her during the passage of the Rowlatt legislation and that which was offered after its passage were unparalleled in Indian history. It is because you want justice from the British nation in connection with the Punjab atrocities you have to devise ways and means as to how you can get this justice. The House of Commons, the House of Lords, Mr. Montagu, the Viceroy of India, every one of them know what the feeling of India is on this Khilafat question and on that of the Punjab. The debates in both the Houses of Parliament, the action of Mr. Montagu and that of the Viceroy have demonstrated to you completely that they are not willing to give the justice which is India's due and which she demands. I suggest that our leaders have got to find a way out of this great difficulty and unless we have made ourselves even with the British rulers in India and unless we have gained a measure of self-respect at the hands of the British rulers in India, no connection and no friendly intercourse is possible between them and ourselves. I therefore venture to suggest this beautiful and unanswerable method of Non-Co-operation

IS IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

I have been told that Non-Co-operation is unconstitutional. I venture to deny that it is unconstitutional. On the contrary I hold that Non-Co-operation is a just and religious doctrine. It is the inherent right of every human being and it is perfectly constitutional. A great lover of the British Empire has said that under the British constitution even a successful rebellion is perfectly constitutional and he quotes historical instances which I cannot deny in support of his claim. I do not claim any constitutionality for a rebellion, successful or otherwise, so long as that rebellion bears in the ordinary sense of the term what it does mean namely wresting justice by violent means. On the contrary I have said it repeatedly to my countrymen that violence whatever end it may serve in Europe will never serve us in India. My brother and friend Shaukat Ali believes in methods of violence and if it was in his power to draw the sword against the British Empire I know that he has got the courage of a man and he has got also the wisdom to see that he should offer that battle to the British Empire, but because he recognises as a true soldier that means of violence are not open to India he sides with me accepting my humble assistance and pledges his word that so long as I am with him and so long as he believes in the doctrine so long will he not harbour even the idea of violence against any single Englishman or any single man on earth. I am here to tell you that he has been as true as his word and has kept it religiously. I am here to bear witness that he has been following this plan of non-violent Non-Co-operation to the very letter and I am asking India to follow this non-violent Non-Co-operation. I tell you that there is not a better soldier living in our ranks in British India than Shaukat Ali, when the time for the drawing of the sword comes. If it ever comes you will find him drawing the sword and you will find me retiring to the jungles of Hindustan. As soon as India accepts the doctrine of the sword my life as an Indian is finished. It is because I believe in a mission special to India and it is because I believe that the ancients of India, after centuries of experience have found out that the true thing forcing human being on earth is not justice based on violence but justice based on sacrifice of self-justice based on *yagna* and *curmani*. I cling to that doctrine and I shall cling to it for ever. It is for that reason I tell you that whilst my friend believes also in the doctrine of violence and has adopted the doctrine of non-violence as a weapon of the weak I believe in the doctrine of non-violence as a weapon of the strongest. I believe that the man is the strongest for daring to die unarmed with his breast bare before the enemy. So much for the non-violent part of Non-cooperation. I therefore venture to suggest to my learned countrymen that so long as the doctrine of Non-Co-operation remains non-violent so long there is nothing unconstitutional in that doctrine of Non-Co-operation. I ask further is it unconstitutional for me to say to the British Government, "I refuse to serve"? Is it unconstitutional for our worthy Chairman to return with every respect all the titles that he has ever held from the Government? Is it unconstitutional for any parent to withdraw his children from Government or aided schools? Is it unconstitutional for a lawyer to say, "I shall no longer support the arm of the law so long as that arm of law is used not to raise me but to debase me"? Is it unconstitutional for a civil servant or for a judge to say, "I refuse to serve a Government which does not wish to respect the wishes of the whole people"? I ask is it unconstitutional for a policeman or for a soldier to tender his resignation when he knows that he is called to serve a Government which traduces its own countrymen? Is it unconstitutional for me to go to the Kisan, to the agriculturist and say to him, "It is not wise for you to pay any taxes if these taxes are used by the Government not to raise you but to weaken you"? I hold and I venture to submit that there is nothing unconstitutional in it. What is more, I have done every one of these things in my life and nobody has questioned the constitutional character of it. I was in Kaira working in the midst of 7 lakhs of agriculturists. They had all suspended the payment of taxes and the whole of India was at one with me. Nobody considered that it was unconstitutional. I submit that in the whole plans of Non-cooperation, there is nothing unconstitutional but I do venture to suggest that it will be highly unconstitutional in the midst of this constitutional Government in the midst of a nation which has built up its magnificent constitution for the people of India to become weak and to crawl on their belly. It will be highly unconstitutional for the people of India to pocket every insult that is offered to them, it is highly unconstitutional for the 70 millions of Mahomedans of India to submit to a violent wrong done to their religion, it is highly unconstitutional to sit still and co-operate with an unjust Government which has trodden under its feet the honour of the Punjab. I say to my countrymen so long as you have a sense of honour and so long as you wish to remain the descendants and defenders of the noble traditions that have been handed to you for generation after generation, it is unconstitutional for you to cooperate with a Government which has become so unjust as our Government has become.

"I AM ANTI-UNTRUTH."

I am not anti-English. I am not anti-British. I am not anti-any Government but, I am anti-untruth, anti-humbug and anti-injustice. So long as the Government spells injustice it may regard me as its implacable enemy. I had hoped at the Congress at Amritsar, I am speaking God's truth before you when I pleaded on bended knees before some of you for co-operation with the Government. I had full hope that the British ministers who are wise as a rule would placate the Mussalman sentiment, that they would do full justice in the matter of the Punjab atrocities and therefore I said let us return goodwill to the hand of fellowship that has been extended to us which I then believed was extended to us through the Royal Proclamation. It was on that account that I pleaded for co-operation but to-day that faith having gone and obliterated by the acts of British Ministers, I am here to plead not for futile obstruction in the Legislative Council but for real substantial non-co-operation which would paralyse the mightiest Government on earth. That is what I stand for to-day. Until we have wrung justice and until we have wrung our self-respect from unwilling hands and from unwilling pens there can be no co-operation. Our Shastras say and I say so with the greatest deference to all the greatest religious preceptors of India but without fear of contradiction, that our Shastras teach us that there shall be no co-operation between injustice and justice, between an unjust man and a justice loving man, between truth and untruth. Cooperation is a duty only so long as Government protects your honour and Non-cooperation is an equal duty when the Government instead of protecting robs you of your honour. That is the doctrine of Non-Cooperation.

NON-CO-OPERATION AND THE SPECIAL CONGRESS.

I have been told that I should have waited for the declaration of the Special Congress which is the mouthpiece of the whole nation. I know that it is the mouthpiece of the whole nation. If it was for me individual Gandhi to wait, I would have waited for eternity. But I had in my hands a sacred trust. I was advising my Mussalman countrymen and for the time being I hold their honour in the palm of my hands. I dare not ask them to wait for any verdict but the verdict of their own conscience. Do you suppose that the Mussalmans can eat their own words, can withdraw from the honourable position they have taken up if perchance and God forbid that it should happen the Special Congress decides against them? I would still adviso my countrymen, the Mussalmans, to stand singe-handed and fight than yield to the attempted dishonour to their religion. It is therefore given to the Mussalmans to go to the Congress on bended knees and plead for support. But support or no support it was not possible for them to wait for the Congress to give them the lead. They had to choose between futile violence, the drawing of the naked sword and between peaceful non-violence but effective Non-cooperation and they have made their choice. I venture further to say to you that if there is any body of men who feel as I do the sacred character of Non-cooperation, it is for you and me not to wait for the Congress but to act and to make it impossible for the Congress to give any other verdict. After all, what is the Congress? The Congress is the collected voice of individuals who form it and if the individuals go to the Congress with a united voice what will be the verdict you will gain from the Congress? But if we go to the Congress with no opinion because we have none or because we are afraid to expre then naturally we await the verdict of the Congress. To those who are unable to make up their mind, I say by all means wait but for those who have seen the clear light as they see the lights to the front of them for them to wait is a sin. The Congress does not expect you to wait but it expects you to act so that the Congress can gauge properly the national feeling. So much for the Congress.

BOYCOTT OF THE COUNCILS.

Among the details of Non-cooperation I have placed in the foremost rank the boycott of the Councils. Friends have quarrelled with me for the use of the word boycott because I have disapproved as I disapprove even now boycott of British goods or any goods for that matter. But there boycott has its own meaning. I not only do not disapprove but approve of the boycott of the Councils that we are going to receive next year. And why I do it? The people, the masses, require from us, the leaders, a clear lead. They do not want any equivocation from us. The suggestion that we should seek election and then refuse to take the oath of allegiance would only make the nation distrust the leaders. It is not a clear lead to the nation. So I suggest to you, my countrymen, not to fall into this trap. We shall sell our country by adopting the method of seeking election and then not taking the oath of allegiance. We may find it difficult but I frankly confess to you that I have not that trust in so many Indians making that declaration and standing by it. To-day I suggest to those who honestly hold the view, viz, that we should seek election and then refuse to take the oath of allegiance that they will fall into the trap which they are preparing for themselves and for the nation. That is my view. I hold that if we want to play with this great nation we must make it clear to this nation that we cannot take any favours, no matter how great they may be, so long as those favours are accompanied by an injustice, a wrong done to India. Not yet redressed the double wrong, the first indispensable thing before we can receive any favours from them is that they should redress this double wrong. There is a great proverb which used to say "Beware of the Greeks, but especially beware of them when they bring gifts to you." To-day from these ministers who are bent upon perpetuating the wrong to Islam and to the Punjab I say we cannot accept the gifts, but we should be doubly careful lest we fall into the trap that they may have devised. I therefore suggest that we must not coquet with the Councils and must not have anything whatsoever to do with them. I am told that if we who represent the national sentiment do not seek election the Moderates, who do not represent that sentiment will. I do not agree. I do not know what the Moderates represent and I do not know what the Nationalists represent. I know that there are good sheep and black sheep amongst the Moderates. I know that there are good sheep and black sheep amongst the Nationalists. I know that many Moderates hold honestly the view that it is a sin to resort to Non-co-operation. I respectfully agree to differ from them. I do say to them also that they will fall into a trap which they will have devised if they seek election but that does not affect my situation. If I feel in my heart of hearts that I ought not to go to the Councils, I ought at least to abide by these decisions and it does not matter if ninety-nine other countrymen seek election. That is the only way in which public work can be done and public opinion can be built. That is the only way in which reform can be achieved and religion can be conserved. If it is a question of religious honour whether I am one or among many I must stand upon my doctrine. Even if I should die in the attempt, it is worth dying for than that I should live and deny my own doctrine. I suggest that it will be wrong on the part of any one to seek election to these Councils. If once we feel that we cannot co-operate with this Government we have to commence from the top. We are the natural leaders of the people and we have acquired the right and the power to go to the nation and speak to it with the voice of Non-cooperation. I therefore do suggest that it is inconsistent with Non-co-operation to seek election to the Councils on any terms whatsoever.

LAWYERS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

I have suggested another difficult matter viz., that the lawyers should suspend their practice. How should I do otherwise knowing so well how the Government had always been able to retain this power through the instrumentality of lawyers? It is perfectly true that it is the lawyers of to-day who are leading us who are fighting the country's battles but when it comes to a matter of action against the Govrnment, when it comes to a matter of paralysing the activity of the Government I know that the Government always looks to the lawyers, however fine factors they may have been, to preserve their dignity and their self-respect. I therefore suggest to my lawyer friends that it is their duty to suspend their practice and to show to the Government that they will no longer retain their office because lawyers are considered to be honorary officers of their courts and therefore subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of their courts. They must no longer retain these honorary offices if they want to withdraw co-operation from Government. But what will happen to law and order? We shall evolve law and order through the instrumentality of these very lawyers. We shall promote arbitration courts and dispense justice. Pure, simple, home-made justice, Swadeshi justice to our countrymen. That is what suspension of practice means.

PARENTS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

I have suggested to withdraw our children from the Government school and to ask collegiate students to withdraw from the college and to empty Government aided schools. How could I do otherwise? I want to know whether the Mahomedans feel deeply. If they feel deeply they will understand in the twinkling of an eye that it is not right for them to receive schooling from a Government in which they have lost all faith and which they do not trust at all. How can I if I do not want to help this Government receive any help from that Government? I think that the schools and colleges are factories for making clerks and Government servants. I would not help this great factory for manufacturing clerks and servants, if I want to withdraw co-operation from that Government. Look at it from any point of view you like it is not possiblle for you to send your children to the schools and still believe in the doctrine of Non-Co-operation.

THE DUTY OF TITLE HOLDERS.

I have gone further. I have suggested that our title-holders should give up the titles. How can they hold on to the titles and honours bestowed by this Government They were at one time badges of honour, when we believed that national honour was safe in their hands. But now they are no longer badges of honour but badges of dishonour and disgrace when we really believe that we cannot get justice from this Government. Every title-holder holds his titles and honour as trustees for the nation and in this first step in the withdrawal of co-operation from the Government they should surrender their titles without a moment's consideration. I suggest to my Mahomedan countrymen that if they fail in this primary duty they will certainly fail in Non-Co operation. Unless the masses themselves reject the classes and take up Non-Co-operation in their own hands and are able to fight that battle even as the men of the French Revolution were able to take the reins of Government in their own hands, leaving aside the leaders and marched to the banner of victory. I want no revolution. I want ordered progress. I want no disordered order. I want no chaos. I want real order to be evolved out of this chaos which is misrepresented to me as order. If it is order established by a tyrant in order to to get hold of the tyranical reins of Government. I say that it is no order for me, but it is disorder. I want to evolve justice out of this injustice. Therefore I suggest to you the passive Non-Co-operation. If you would only realise the secret of this peaceful and infallible doctrine you will know and you will find that you will not want to use even an angry word when they lift the sword at you and you will not want even to lift your little finger, let alone a stock or a sword.

NON-CO-OPERATION—A SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE.

You may consider that I have spoken these words in anger, because I have considered the ways of this Government immoral, unjust, debasing and untruthful. I use these adjectives with the greatest deliberation. I have used them for my own true brother with whom I was engaged in a battle of Non-Co-operation for full 13 years and although the ashes cover the remains of my brother I tell you that I used to tell him that he was unjust when his plans were based upon immoral foundation. I used to tell him that he did not stand for truth. There was no anger in me. I told him this hometruth because I loved him. In the same manner I tell the British people that I love them and that I want their association but I want that association on conditions well defined. I want my self-respect and I want my absolute equality with them. If I cannot gain that equality from the British people I do not want that British connection. If I have to let the British people go and import temporary disorder and dislocation of national business I will favour that disorder and dislocation than that I should have injustice from the hands of a great nation such as the British nation. You will find that by the time the whole chapter is closed that the successors of Mr. Montagu will give me the credit for having rendered the most distinguished service that I have yet rendered to the Empire in having offered this Non-Co-operation and in having suggested the boycott not of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but of the boycott of the visit engineered by the Government in order to tighten its hold on the national neck. I will not allow it even if I stand alone. If I cannot persuade this nation not to welcome that visit but will boycott that visit with all the power at its command, it is for that reason I stand before you and implore you to offer this religious battle. But it is not a battle offered to you by a visionary or a saint. I deny being a visionary. I don't accept the claim of saintliness. I am of the earth, earthy common gardener, man as much as every one of you probably much more than you are. I am prone to as many weaknesses as you are, but I have seen the world, I have lived in the world with my eyes open, have gone through the most fiery ordeals that have fallen to the lot of a man. I have gone through this discipline. I have understood the secret of my own sacred Hinduism. I have learnt the lesson that Non-Co-operation is the duty not merely of the saint, but it is the duty of every ordinary citizen who not knowing much, not caring to know much wants to reform his ordinary household functions. The people of Europe teach even their masses—the poor people—the doctrine of the sword, but the Rishis of India, those who have held the traditions of India have preached to the masses of India the doctrine not of the sword not of violence but of suffering, of self suffering and unless you and I are prepared to to go through this primary lesson, we are not ready even to offer the sword and that is the lesson my brother Shaukat Ali has imbibed to teach and that is why he to-day accepts my advice tendered to him in all prayer and humbleness and says "Long live Non-Co-operation." Please remember that even in England the little children were withdrawn from the schools and colleges and Cambridge and Oxford were closed, lawyers had left their desks and were fighting in the trenches. I do not present to you the trenches but I do ask you to go through the sacrifice that the men, women and the brave lads of England went through. Remember that you are offering a battle to a nation which is saturated with the spirit of sacrifice whenever the occasion arises. Remember that the little band of Boers offered stubborn resistance to the mighty nation, but their lawyers had left their desks, their mothers had withdrawn their children from the schools and colleges and the children had become the volunteers of the nation. I have seen them with these naked eyes of mine. I am asking my country men in India to follow no other gospel then the Gospel of self-sacrifice which precedes every battle. Whether you belong to the school of violence or non-violence you will still have to go through the fire of sacrifice and of discipline. May God grant you many leaders the wisdom, the courage and the true knowledge to lead the nation to its cherished goal. May God grant the people of India the right path, the true vision and the ability and the courage to follow this path, difficult and yet easy of scrifice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shaukat Ali then addressed a few words in Urdu on the programme of Non-Co-operation.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Yakub Hasan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali and the Chairman. In so doing he said that he felt convinced that Mr. Gandhi had treated the subject more exhaustively in this speech than anywhere else. He said that Madras was considered to be in advance of other provinces and to give the lead to other provinces in political and religious matters the nationalists of Madras were in the forefront of the public men of India. If they would excuse his little vain gloriousness he was proud to mention that among Mahomedans in India Madras had been the first to take up the Khilafat question and to carry it on so, successfully as they had been doing. He was sure that Mr. Gandhi's speech will affect the public opinion of this presidency. The next meeting of the Congress Committee on Sunday, he hoped would take such a view of the subject so as to show to the rest of India that the leaders of the Congress Committee in Madras were as enthusiastic as the masses who had approved of this programme of Non-Co-operation through their conferences.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar seconded the proposal which was carried and the meeting dispersed amid shouts of Mr. Gandhi "ki jai" and Shaukat Ali "ki jai."

MR. GANDHI AT AMBUR.

EXPLAINS NON-COOPERATION PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMBUR, Aug. 14.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived here at 1-45 a.m. and was received by the President of the local Khilafat Committee and others and taken in procession to the house of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Khilafat Conference. Mr. Shaukat Ali could not come owing to indisposition.

The Khilafat Conference met this morning. A large number of people, mostly Mahomedans, attended. The President, Mr. Yakub Hasan, delivered his address in Urdu and announced the names of five gentlemen who had renounced their honorary appointments, as the citizens of Ambur, had decided to adopt the Non-Co-operation programme. Among them were two Hindus, both Honorary Magistrates. Mr. Gandhi addressed the gathering in Urdu explaining the provisions of the Non-Co-operation programme.

AHMEDNAGAR ORPHANAGE.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Anath Vidyarthi Griha at Ahmednagar was started in 1913 with the object of providing educational facilities, boarding, lodging, clothing, etc., to helpless poor students belonging to all castes and communities. It at present maintains a boarding house at Nagar, in which about 60 students of all ages are maintained and facilities are given for matriculation and College and technical courses. As the boys are under the supervision of the Superintendent of the boarding house their moral and religious education also is looked after.

At present the Griha has only a small rented building which cannot accommodate all the students, therefore the Managing Committee started a building fund and with the help of a few leading citizens in Bombay, collected about Rs. 10,000, and began the work of construction of a building of their own on a site supplied by a donor by name the late Mr. N. G. Phadake. The progress of the building is likely to be stopped as the committee have run short of funds owing to the ruling high prices having upset the original estimates. This appeal is, therefore, made to all the lovers of education to help this young institution in its attempt to provide educational facilities to deserving poor students. All those who can are requested to contribute their mite to the cause. If a substantial donation, is received the portion of tht building may be named after the donor.

An idea of our requirements can be had from the following statistical data regarding the needs of the Griha or orphanage for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The Griha requires about Rs. 7,000, annually for current expenses, half of which is contributed by the Nagar District and the other half is collected at important centres like Bombay. For the building and the industrial school we now require about Rs. 35,000 of which we have already collected about Rs. 10,000. The remaining balance of Rs. 25,000 has got to be collected. If this sum is not secured the progress of the Griha will suffer.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, Kt. Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society, Shet Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Shet Mathuradas Liladhar, and Mr. T. A. Devchake are some of the members of the Building Fund Committee in Bombay for this orphanage at Ahmednagar.

The report of the Griha will show what good work it is doing and how it is progressing. It may be pointed out that Ahmednagar is a famine District in which orphans always stand in need of help from such institutions Donors are therefore, requested to hep the institution, which is doing its bit in the cause of education with substantial donations and they would oblige the undersigned by remitting their contributions to this Fund either to Mr. C. S. Deole, B.A., Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, or Mr. C. M. Saptarishi, M.A., LL.B. Secretary, Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar, or to Mr. T. A. Devchake, Hon. Superintendent c/o Jayaram Hari, Muljett Jetha Market.

(Sd.) C. M. SAPTARASHI,
Hony. Secy. Anath Vidyarthi Griha.
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY,
T. A. DEVCHAKE,
Hony. Supdt. A. Griha.
G. K. CHITALE,
President, A. V. Graha.
HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY,
G. K. DEODHAR,
MATHURDAS LILADHAR.

DELICATE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

MENACE TO WARSAW.

ADVERSARIES REGROUPING FORCES.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON A HUNDRED-MILE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

Reuter learns from Warsaw in a telegram of the 10th that both the adversaries are apparently engaged in regrouping their forces for a decisive stroke. The defence of Warsaw to the north is assured by General Maller's new volunteer army whose base at the confluence of the rivers Narew and Bug has been considerably strengthened by defensive works.

Fierce fighting is proceeding on a hundred mile front along the Middle Bug. While north of Brestlitovsk the Russians have crossed the river the Poles hold both the banks further south.

RUSSO-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

POLES DESPATCH PARLIAMENTAIRES To RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

The first move in the Russo-Polish negotiations has materialised in the Polish Foreign Minister intimating that the Poles have despatched Parliamentaires to come to an understanding with the Russian command.

RUSSIAN TERMS TO POLAND

DID PREMIER ADVISE POLES TO ACCEPT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

Reuter learns that the statement that Mr. Lloyd George had advised the Poles that the Russian terms were fair and ought to be accepted is incorrect. The communications, addressed to Warsaw which was decided on at a meeting of the Cabinet, did not advise the Poles to accept, but only intimated that if the Soviet terms were *bona-fide*, Government believed that the British people would not approve a declaration of war in order to obtain beter terms for Poland.

BOLSHEVIK ATTEMPT TO DRIVE POLES FROM PULTULSK

BUDENNY'S CAVALRY PENETRATES AS FAR AS CHOLOJOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

WARSAW.—A Polish communiqué of August 12 speaks of a repulse of desperate enemy attacks in the northern sector, the enemy having been trying at all costs to drive the Poles from Pultulsk. Increased activity of General Budenny's cavalry is reported in the southern sector. It has penetrated as far as Cholojow.

A Polish counter-attack is proceeding. The Ukrainian detachments which retired behind the Strypa have regained their old positions.

U. S. NOTE ON POLISH SITUATION.

DEPLORES EXISTING REGIME IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. Aug. 14.

Washington.—The note which the State Department issued giving its views on the Polish question referring to the character of the present Russian Government declares that the United States Government cannot perceive that the recognition would promote the peaceful solution of Europe's present difficulties. It asserts that it is an incontestable fact that the present rulers of Russia do not rule by the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people. Two and a half years have passed and still the Soviet has not permitted anything like popular elections. The United States Government without desiring to interfere in the Internal affairs of Russia expresses the hope that the Russians will soon find a way to establish a Government representing their free will. When that time comes the United States will consider the measure of practical assistance which can be taken in order to promote restoration of Russia provided that Russia has not taken herself wholly out of the pale of friendly interests of other nations by the pillage and the oppression of the Poles.

Undisputed facts have convinced the United States that the existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honour and good faith and every usage and the convention underlying the whole structure of International Law. The note refers to the open confession of Bolshevists that they are relying upon the occurrence of revolutions in all the great civilised nations including the United States, which shall destroy their Governments and substitute a Bolshevik rule.

BOLSHEVISTS AT RESHT

TOWN LOOTED AND BURNT.

CONSCRIPTING PERSIANS BETWEEN 18 AND 45.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

A Teheran message to "The Times" says that the Bolsheviste have looted and burned the greater part of Resht, proclaimed general mobilisation and are conscripting the Persians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. All food has been requisitioned and the inhabitants are receiving an exiguous ration of rice.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU RELEASED.

GOVT. REQUEST FOR COMPLETE RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

Reuter learns that according to an information from the Bolshevist sources at Tiflis the British prisoners at Baku were released on the 5th instant with the exception of Vice Counsul Hewelcke, who is in hospital. The prisoners are now living in a private house outside the town and are stated to have sufficient food. The British Government has asked the Azerbaijan Government for their complete release.

LATVIA SIGNS PEACE WITH SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

A telegram from Riga says that Latvia signed peace with the Soviet on the 11th inst.

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA.

PEACE SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

Moscow announces that peace has been signed with Armenia.

OILFIELDS OF "MESPOT."

NOT TO BE NATIONALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

Interviewed by the "Daily Mail", Oil Controller Cadman, indicated that there would be no nationalisation of Mesopotamian oil-fields which would be worked as British competitive concerns paying royalties earmarked for the benefit of Mesopotamia. According to the present plans, oil would be carried by pipe-lines to the Mediterranean through Syria. France had already consened to this.

RAID ON CORK CITY HALL.

LORD MAYOR AND 10 SINN FEINERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

The Military force raided the Cork City Hall, yesterday evening, during the sitting of a Sinn Fein Court. Eleven persons were arrested including the Lord Mayor.

GERMAN-PERSIAN INCIDENT AT TABRIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Berlin reports a new German-Persian incident at Tabriz. Schuetz, the German Consul, considering the arms at the German Consulate no longer safe from the raids, planned to destroy all and he had already begun the scheme when the leader of Persian Democrats penetrated the Consulate carried off all the arms and arrested the German Consul. It is reported that the Berlin Government has ordered the arrest of the Persian Charge d'Affaires in Berlin as a protest. According to the Persian Government the Tabriz authorities considered that the destruction of arms would greatly endanger the population.

MR. GANDHI AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 13.

This evening, Mr. Gandhi addressed another large gathering, mostly of Mahomedans near the Triplicane Mosque on non-cooperation. Khan Bahadur Hakim Abdul Aziz presided. The speech was in Hindi and was on the same lines as his yesterday's speech. Mr. Osman Sait of Bangalore spoke supporting Mr. Gandhi.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF WRANGEL.

A RETORT TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TACTICS.

M. MILLERAND SUPPORTED BY HIS CABINET.

CLASHING OF VIEWS TRANSLATED INTO DEEDS.

HIS MAJESTY POSTPONES VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

BRITISH PREMIER'S ADVICE TO POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 14.

If further corroboration is needed of the official character of the announcement of French recognition of General Wrangel it comes from Reuter's Paris corrrespondent who states that the announcement was prepared by M. Millerand with the approval and support of his Cabinet.

HOW THE DIFFERENCE ARISE.

The explanation of the astonishing decision of France is conveyed in to-day's telegrams from Paris, where it has been made clear that the French action is a retort to Mr. Lloyd George's sending the Soviet conditions to Polond with the advice to agree to them without consulting France.

Mr. Lloyd George's langauage is regarded as much too favourable to the Soviet several of whose terms are considered in Paris as injurious to Poland. Thus there was a clashing of views which was yesterday translated into deeds.

The "Matin" points out that apart from Mr. Lloyd George's action the French Cabinet found that Mr. Lloyd George's words did not accord with the Hythe decisions which were submitted to his colleagues yesterday by M. Millerand. Moreover, the French Government considered that the Polish Cabinet seemed to favour an energetic effort, of which the offer of the Supreme Command to General Weygand was an indication. The Government thought that Pol. and ought not to be able to say that the Allies themselves had advised her to lay down her arms in the most disastrous conditions.

DELICATE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

In the course of his speech at a Liberal luncheon, Mr. Lloyd George said that the international situation was too delicate for discussion. He expressed the fervent hope and the firm belief that nothing would occur to interfere without solidarity with France. Only the supreme issues of national honour and national safety could justify a war with Russia.

His Majesty has postponed his visit to Scotland in consequence of the seriousness of the political situation.

PROSPECT OF ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PREPARING A STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

Reuter learns that every effort is being made by the British and French Governments to come to an agreement and there is every prospect that a satisfactory solution will be reached.

In the event of difficulty Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon will probably meet M. Millerand at Boulogne during the weekened.

The Premier's Secretary Mr. Kerr in an interview with Reuter's representative this morning said that Reuter's announcement of the French recognition of General Wrangel must necessarily be the subject of discussion between the British and French Governments. He added that the Premier was preparing a statement on the subject which he would, probably make in the House The Premier who had been about to leave for a holiday in Switzerland had postponed his departure indefinitely.

GOVT. COMMUNICATION TO FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

DELIVERED BY BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

Paris.—The British Charge d'Affaires has delivered a Government communication to the French Foreign Office. The British and French diplomats have examined the divergencies of views and had conversations regarding them in the most amicable spirit.

FRANCE'S PROVISIONAL AID TO WRANGEL.

POLITICAL SITUATION EASED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

The Political situation has been considerably eased, to-day, by the French Foreign Offices statement that France will not take any steps to furnish General Wrangel, with military aid, until after an exchange of views with Britain. This appears completely to alter the position, for hitherto the impression was that France had decided to aid him whatever the outcome of the Minsk Conference In view of this development it is believed that Mr. Lloyd George will be able to announce in the House of Commons on Monday that the incident is closed, and that the Allies are united on the policy to be adopted towards Russia.

"ALLIES ARE UNITED, WOULD REMAIN UNITED."

M. MILLERAND'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Aug. 15.

There has been a general public anxiety in London and Paris to de the best to assist the respective Governments to repair the breach in Anglo-French relations. M. Millerand speaking, at Noyon, declared that the Allies were united, and would remain united. There were inevitable divergencies due to the national characteristics but the union would continue which had been forced and wrought in severe trials. A high French official in an interview with Reuter's correspondent in Paris declared that both Governments should take steps to avoid such misunderstandings. It is generally hoped that the Reuter's revelation will have the effect of preventing isolated action like France's in future.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

PARIS.—The Foreign Office points out that the recognition of General Wrangel implies no question of military assistance which will not be given until after an exchange of views with Britain.

MINERS' DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES

BALLOT ON QUESTION OF STRIKE DECIDED UPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

The National Conference of the Miners has decided on ballot on the question of strike in connection with their demand for increased wages arising from the Government's recent refusal to entertain their claims.

REV. JAMES HALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Rev. James Hales, Senior Chaplain to the Forces at Churragh has been appointed Assistant Chaplain-General in Mesopotamia.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR BOAT CONTEST.

THE MISS AMERICA WINS BRITISH TROPHY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

The motor boat contests for the British International Trophy resulted in the victory of the American boat, Miss America, in two straight races and the trophy thus crossed the Atlantic for the second time. The American, Miss Detroit V was second and the British Maple Leaf V third. The average speed of the winner in the second race was 53.42 miles an hour and of the best lap 56.62.

U. S. A POLISH INTEGRITY.

MINSK NEGOTIATIONS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 6-50 a.m., Aug. 14.

Washington.—The Government is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Minsk negotiations before determining the nature of the steps required to redeem the pledge given in yesterday's note to support Polish integrity.

Diplomatic circles regard Italy's selection as the recipient of the note, as an adroit way of giving her friends a warning against the political recognition of the Bolsheviks.

BRITISH INTERVENTION AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA.

LABOUR PARTY'S PLEDGE TO OPPOSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

The National Conference of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, attended by 1044 delegates, has adopted a resolution pleading itself to resist any and every form of military and naval intervention against Soviet Russia and authorising the Council of Action to call a strike, if necessary, to enforce the pledge.

RUSSIA AND POLAND,

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WANTS SQUARE DEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George has written a letter to the Labour Council of Action with reference to the Russo-Polish situation pointing out that as the Soviet recently rejected the British proposal for a general conference in London to discuss peace conditions, including those relating to Poland, between the Western Allies and Russia, everything now depended on the Minsk Conference.

He drew attention to the way in which the Russians for days had placed obstacles in the way of rapid conclusion of armistice and expressed the opinion that the prospects of peace between Russia and Britain depended upon the way in which the Polish peace was made. He trusted that the Labour movement would make it clear to Russian opinion that just as it pressed for a square deal for Russia so it would also insist on a square deal for Poland.

ATTEMPT ON VENIZELOS' LIFE

ASSAILANTS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

Paris.—A determined attempt was made to assassinate M. Venizelos in the Gare de Lyons station to-day, when he was entering the train, by two men. The first fired three shots without hitting him, whereupon the second emptied all the five chambers of his revolver, wounding M. Venizelos. It is believed, however, that his injuries are only slight. The assailants were seized and arrested.

IT BY ONLY TWO BULLETS.

CONDITION MOST SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

PARIS.—A bulletin, issued at noon to-day, shows that only two bullets hit M. Venezelos. of which one caused merely a graze and did not lodge in flesh and the other split into four fragments which lodged in the armpit. They have been extracted under radiographic control. The patient's condition is most satisfactory, and it is hoped that he will be able to leave the hospital in three days.

RECIPIENTS OF NEW 1914-15 WAR-MEDAL.

IN APPRECIATION OF SERVICES ON INDIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

It is officially announced that the 1914-15 Star will be awarded to the personnel who participated in the operations in the Tochi Valley including the whole of the North Waziristan Political Agency and Derajat between November 28th 1914 and March 27th, 1915, near Hafiskor under Major-General Young from April 14th, 1915, to April 19th 1915, under Major-General Campbell from August 29th 1915 to October 10th 1915, Katlang Rastam and Swati under Brigadier-General Woodyatt from August 17th 1915, to August 31st, 1915, the Landakai Ridge excluding Malakand under Brigadier-General Beynon from August 21st 1915 to August 31st 1915, the Malakand Movable Colmn from the Chakdara Camp on October 27th 1915, Perim under Captain A. G. Hutchinson on June 14th and 15th 1915, Mastung from June 1st 1915 to June 10th 1915, the Kachin Hills from December 31st 1914, to February 28th 1915. All the dates are inclusive.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION TO PARIS.

"SIGNING OF TREATY NOT THE CLOSING CHAPTER."

M. MILLERAND EXPLAINS FRENCH POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation reports that M. Millerand received them in Paris and explained the French Government's viewpoint as regards the Turkish Treaty and the French mandate for Syria.

The Delegation emphasised that whatever the Allies might think the Indians could not regard the treaty as the closing chapter merely because a certain Delegation from Constantinople had signed it.

SIKH SEATS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL DENIAL TO LORD SELBORNE'S ALLEGED STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

Mr. Vigors, Secretary of the Joint Committee officially denies the statement attributed to Lord Selborne by a member of the Sikh deputation that his Lordship recently informed them that the provision of three Sikh seats in the Legislative Assembly is certainly inadequate and ought to be increased but that as the Rules had already been passed he could not advance the hope for immediate amendment.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE APPEAL.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. Aug. 14.

Commenting on the appeal made in the report of the Lambeth Conference "The Times" expresses the opinion that the missionary dioceses of the Anglican Church should make the first move in the direction of reunion with the Non-Episcopal Churches as the problems there are most acute. They have been considered on the spot and all the parties concerned have already declared their desire for reunion in various conferences. "The Times" says that the ground has already been largely prepared in southern India and it is anticipated that the Christian Churches there will seek to respond to the appeal without delay. Similar, though slow er, progress may be looked for in Canada, Australia China and elsewhere.

COLOUR PREJUDICE CONDEMNED.

ITS GRAVE RISK TO PEACE OF FUTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

Among the resolution passed by the Lambeth Conference was one advocating immediate steps to urge the principles of the League of Nations upon the world and declaring that the peace of the world, no less than the Christian principle demands the admission of Germany and other nations into the League at the earliest moment.

Other resolutions call on the supporters of the League of Nations to set their faces against injustice to native races, particularly in reference to the tenure of land, forced labour, liquor and trade in morphia with China, and other abuses and to protest against the colour prepudice as gravely imperilling the peace of the future.

Another resolution, with respect to the reunion, expresses disapproval of the general schemes of inter-communion or the exchange of pulpits believing they might imperil the attainment of ideal.

TREATMENT OF ARCHBISHOP MANIX

AUSTRALASIAN BISHOPS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

Ten Australasian Archbishops and Bishops who have just returned to England from Rome have published a protest against the treatment of Archbishop Mannix as an insult to him and an indignity to all the Catholics of Australasia. They declare that they are in a position to deny the statement that Archbishop Mannix was censured by the Pope.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

AGREEMENT FOR DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

The French and Belgian chiefs have signed an agreement settling the general lines of defensive alliance between the two countries. Political and economic questions remain to be considered.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 12th

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		Nil
" Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		23.43
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		70.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	31.78
	Jan	29.32
	Mar.	28.97
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	30.56
	Jan	28.99

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices
Aug.	24.22
Sept.	23.57
Oct.	22 8
Nov.	22 29
Dec.	21 70
Jan.	21.47
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	19.90

Prices taken at 16-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	24.80
Sept.	23.59
Oct.	22.96
Nov.	22.44
Dec.	21.88
Jan.	21.90
Feb.	21.23
March	20.98
April.	21.72
May	20.46
June	20.25
July	20.04

Tone :—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	31.37
" " " Jan.	28.95
" " " Mar.	28.50
Tone :—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	30.00
" " Orleans	35.25
Futures at New Orleans July	30.26
Oct.	28.70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 7/8
Demand Bills	3.62.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	95½
Do. Foreign	95½

New York, Aug. 14th.

Futures at New York Oct.	30.64
" " " Jan.	28.02
" " " Mar.	28.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th

M.G Bengal Good	9.50
" " Fully Good	10.25
" Fine	10.75
" No. 1 Comra Good	18.50
" " Fully Good	19.50
" " Fine	17.10
" Broach Good M.G.	19.60
" " " "	20.10
" " " "	20.60
" Scinde Good	9.42
" " Fully Good	10.07
" " Fine	10.67

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON.

Aug. 14.

The Marwadi bazzar opened at Rs. 444 for some Fully Good Broach August, fluctuator for time between Rs. 444 and Rs. 445 and declined to Rs. 441. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 442, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 445. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445, to Rs. Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445, to Rs. 446, and closed at Rs. 447½.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Augt.	447½
Fully Good Bengal	September	215
Fine Oomras	September	265½
Good Southerns	Aug.	455
" "	Sept.-Oct.	432

DAILY COTTON REPORT

Bombay's 14th Aug. 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April. 21.43 20.83

May—June—July—August. 24.82

Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec 22.84

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	29.04
Mar.	28.69
Oct.	31.31
Dec.	..

Waldas in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—July. 444.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close

Bengal	Open	210
Do.	Close	..
Oomra	Open	260
Do.	Close	..

Our opinion. The ready market has a good enquiry, but sellers demand higher prices. The forward market ruling firm with a good buying from Japanese and local jobbers. We adwise to dispose off ready at these ruling rates.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 14th.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/10 1/2
Bank Demand	1/10 9/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	438
American Dollars	294
Hongkong "	226½
Shanghai	321½
Japan	152½
Singap	124

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 14th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Sapurji	No. 10s	0 15 6
Gurimbhai	No. 12s	1 2 0
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 12 3
Jayan	No. 40/1	2 7 6
Do.	No. 42/2	2 7 6
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 14th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	2½	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	2	80 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 14th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1¾	85 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	2	80 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	..
Fasehaska Joint	..	37 0 0
Copper English Bars	..	80 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 14th 1920 6 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs a p	Rail Delivery. Rs a p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	57 0 0	8 3 9
" " Cawnpore 70-80	52 0 8	7 15 0
" Kurachi Bazda	54 0 5	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Local	12 0 0	12 12 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 14 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 8 0	17 4 0
" Thin	15 14 0	16 8 0
Rapeseed, White 85-15	91 0 0	18 12 0
" Gajar 75-25	81 0 0	10 12 0
" Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 12 0
" Black	64 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	10 12 0
Groundnuts	82 0 0	..
Safflowerseed	7 0 0	7 14 0
Castorseed	41 0 0	..
Cottonseeds	50 0 0	10 4 0
	30 0 0	4 13 1

Forward	Rs. a. p
Wheat May	8 9 6
" Sept.	8 15 3
Linseed May	19 15 6
Linseed Sept.	17 4 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-12-0.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109-8-0.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 1/10 1/2.
D. D. on London 1/10 9/16.
3. Mst D/a 1/11 3/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 436.
3 Mst D/a Frc 512
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate dollar 3.63½.
Paris Cross Rate Frc 50.30.
London Silver spot D. 59/4.
London Forward D. Rs 59.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loans 98.
5 per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 93.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/12.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weaker but improved and closed quite firm.

COTTON MILLS.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Ad. Advance 2,780; Bombay Dyeing 3,620; Central India 5,410; Crescent 717½; Ind. Sassoon 720n; Ind. Bleaching 240; Kastoorchand 2,675; Luxmi Cotton 3,500; Madhurdas 1,300xrt; Morarji 6,100; Papaya 630n; Premier 245n; Simplex 822½xrt; Swadeshi 5,420; Alliance Cotton 415; Bradbury 805; Colaba Land 3,200; Currimbhoy 1,317½; Fazulbhoy 1,825; Ind. Malwa 632½xd; Khatau 660; Madhavrao Sind 400; M. Petit 5,400n; New Great 1,000; Pearls 1,315; Shapurji 435; Standard 3,260; Tata Mill 2,500; Bombay Cotton 1,250; Century 1,295; Coorla 2,900; David 1,820; Finlay 1,400; Jamshed Mfg 365; Kohinoor 3,890; Madowji 4,200; Meyer Sassoon 415n; New City 940n; Phoenix 1,135; Sholapur 15,500, Swan 1,430; Vishnu Cotton 1,800.

RAILWAYS.

Ah. Dholka 104; Cent Prov Ry 91; Sindh Lt. Ry 125xd; Ah. Pramtij 555; Hoshiarpur 67; Upper Sindh 82xd; Amritsar Patti 94; Sialkote 70xd; Tapti Valley 577½.

MISCELLANEOUS

Andhra Valley 900; B. Burma N. I. 267nr; B. Flour 3,350n; Katni Ordy 250; Tata Iron Defd 915; Alcock 887½; B. Burma Pet 17; B. Steam 482½; Katni Defd 1,400; Tata Hydro 1,070; B. Burma 735xd; B. Tramway 905; Bandi Cement 45; Tata Iron Ordy 100; Tata Bank 37½.

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No. 6 "Perfect" Elbow Tyre Lever, 11 inches long. Re. 1-6 each.

No. 7 "Perfect" Spur Lever, 10½ inches long. Re. 1-4 each.

No. 8 "Perfect" Tyre Tool, 8½ inches long. Re. 1-4 each.

No. 9 "Perfect" Tyre Tool (as top illustration) 13 inches long. Re. 1-10 each.

No. 10 "Perfect" Tyre Tool, (as bottom sketch) 13 inches long. Rs. 2-10 each.

The "Easy Off and On" Tyre Tool. A most convenient and time-saving Tool. Full directions with each.

Must be in every Car. Over all length 17½ ins. Rs. 6-8 each.

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S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rang
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

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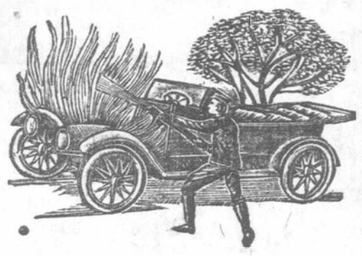

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MASS MEETING

SUNDAY p.m.

22nd August 1920

Loco, Engineering, Carr. and Wagon, Stores, Audit, Medical, Signal Interlocking, Telegraph and Traffic departments are earnestly repuested to summarise their grievances and send them to meeting with influential delegates.

Secretary,
G. I. P. RAILWAY INDIAN EMPLOYEE'S SOCIETY.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on 20th instant the following additional members will be sworn in:—Messrs. Charles Alexander Innes, C.I.E., R. Murray, A. H. Froom, M. M. Gimeon Gubbay C.S.I., C.I.E., John Hullah, E. R. K. Blenkinsop C.I.E., Sir Devaprasad Saravadhikari, Col. W. D. Waghorn, J. A. Richey, S. P. O'Donnel, B. N. Mitra, H. M. R. Hopkins, Saiyid Mahomed Ali and H. N. Hutchinson.

Mr. Shafi will lay on the table a statement showing the grants made to institutions for instruction for the blind, the deaf and the dumb.

Sir William Vincent will lay on the table a statement showing the number of appointments in the judicial branch of provincial civil service in Bengal.

After interpellations, Sir William Vincent will introduce bills further to amend the Indian Limitation Act 1908, and the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act 1914 for all which publication will be sought.

He will also introduce a bill to provide for better discipline of police officers enrolled in military police or rifle battalions and ask for its publication in Gazette.

Sir George Barnes will introduce a bill further to amend the Negotiable Instrument act of 1881.

Mr. Dobbs will then move that a bill to take power to require passports of persons entering British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Vincent, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Banerjea, Mr. Mcpherson, Mr. Haroon Jaffer, Mr. Sinha, Mr. Morshead and the mover.

Mr. Hailey to move that Messrs. Banerjea, Nathmal, Murray, Gubbay and another be added to the select committee appointed to report on the bill to constitute the Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes.

Sir William Vincent will then introduce a bill to provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections, and to make further provision for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputes re: elections to Legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act and also to move that the bill be referred to a select committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Marris, and Mr. Muddiman, Sardar Sundar Singh, Messrs. Sastri, Banerjea, Haroon Jaffer, Allen, Sinha, Hopkins and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 9th September 1920.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY BILL

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

The Hon. Mr. Porter presided at a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council at Government House, Allahabad, to-day.

Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti took his seat as a special member nominated in connection with the Lucknow University Bill. Over one hundred questions were put and answered.

The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani moved that the meeting be adjourned as a protest against the statement made by the Judicial Secretary in reply to a question with reference to the manner in which two professorial chairs in the King George Medical College were filled up by Government. The motion was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Nelson introduced the Agra Estates Bill the object of which was to prevent zemindars from partitioning their estates.

Mr. Chintamani opposed it but the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Kunwar Maharaj Singh moved for leave to introduce the Lucknow University Bill and in doing so advocated the residential system. He said the Bill was the offspring of the Calcutta University Commission. The Allahabad University though doing good work was insufficient to meet the needs of university education of these provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and Rajputana and announced that Oudh people had subscribed twenty-seven lakhs towards it.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain supported the introduction.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani said the Bill would give a university but not an autonomous one and took objection to certain portions of the Bill.

Dr. Zainuddin suggested the King George Medical College should not be included in the new university. The Bill was referred to a select committee consisting of Shaik Shahid Hussain, Colonel Close, Pandi Gokaranath Misra, Mr. Richardson, Dr. Zainuddin, Legal Rememberancer, Mr. Chintamani and Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti. The report is to be submitted by the 10th of September. Resolutions were then taken up. The one in connection with conveying welcome to the Prince of Wales by the Hon. Mr. Chintamani was postponed to the next meeting, as it was not certain that the Prince will visit India. Other resolutions were then discussed.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 13.

An Anglo-Indian under-trial prisoner, named Pink, escaped from the Bangalore District Jail last night. It is stated that he made use of a table and chair provided in his cell by arranging them to help him to get at a window through which he is supposed to have escaped. He was arrested a few days ago by Inspector Roberts of the C. and M. station in connection with cases of alleged house-breaking and theft in the station.

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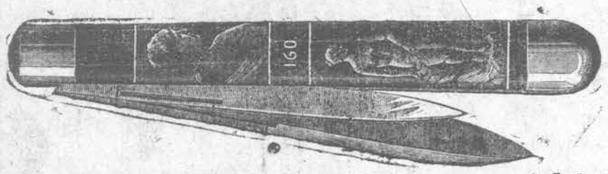

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CEYLON DEMANDS HOME RULE.

DISSATISFACTION WITH REFORM SCHEME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 13.

The feeling against the Colonial Office Reform Scheme is intensifying daily. Even the adoption of Non-Co-operation in the Reformed Council is being strongly advocated. Yesterday a general meeting of the Chilaw Association appointed a Passive Resistance and Non-Co-operation Committee "to devise ways means and measures without resorting to violence, breach of law or unconstitutional methods to withstand the aim intention of the Colonial Office to keep the Nations in Ceylon in subjection to and under the dominion of the Crown Colony administration." A resolution was also adopted demanding Home Rule.

Turkey was for some time a forbidden subject for discussion in the local press. To-day a paper has commented on the truncation of Turkey; so evidently it means the gag has been removed and the press has been left once again free to express its opinions on this important subject.

TOWARDS UNIVERSITY.

CEYLON'S EFFORTS.

(From our Colombo Correspondent.)

Ceylon has no universrity of its own. The colleges prepare their students for either London examinations or examinations conducted by the Calcutta and Madras Universities. The need for a University has been long felt, and during the last few years the matter has received marked attention both from the State and the public. As the result of this concentration of public attention on the question, proposals have been hatched and discussed. Finally, it has been decided to found a University College in Colombo with powers to award diplomas. After the University College has worked for a time, it is understood, it will be expanded into a full-fledged University..

COLLEGE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

Early this year a Committee was appointed by the Director of Education to make recommendations for the Diploma Courses at the University Colleges. The Committee which included a lady member, has now issued its report. The academical year, recommends the Committee, should be one of three terms of 12, 10, and 11 weeks respectively the first term beginning about the second week in September. There will be two diplomas, Inter-Diploma Examination and Final Diploma Examination. The Intermediate Diploma involves a year's course only while the Final Diploma requires a two Year's course after Intermediate Diploma. The Diplomas will be awarded into two classes: First Class and Second Class. (1) English Language (2) Sanskrit and Pali (3) Tamil (4) Sinhalese (5) Chemistry (6) Botany (7) Zoology (8) Geography (9) Geology, (10) Education and (11) Mathematics are some of the subjects that will be taught at the College. As Ceylon is an agricultural Colony, the Committee has urged that there should be adequate provision for courses in agriculture and forestry. Excepting the Professor of Mathematics for whom quest will be made in Ceylon and India, all professors will be imported from England. England-imported professors will be paid Rs. 12,000 a year while the local man or the man from India will be given only Rs. 6,00

The Director of Education recognises the importance of hostels and even admits that if the youth of Ceylon is to derive the full benefit of a University training, it is essential that the University College should be a residential one. But he would, on account of financial and other considerations, defer the question for the present. However, he recommends to the Government that every encouragement should be given to different religious bodies in Ceylon to provide hostels for their students. It is understood that the Roman Catholics have already made provision for accommodation of their students in the University College, and doubtless other bodies will follow suit.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

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INDIAN STATES.

"Indian States," by K. B. Jadhava and V. B. Metta. To be had of Khasherao B. Jadhava, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.

This brochure of 42 pages consists mainly of articles which originally appeared in this journal and may well form the nucleus of a much larger volume. It offers criticism which is frank, but too transparently sincere to be irritating; bold, but logical and therefore entitled to dispassionate consideration. The development of certain parts of the book is necessary to make them harmonise with other portions. For example, in the chapter on the Future Progress of the States, their Rulers are advised to interfere as little as possible with the work of the various departments; to avoid undue favouritism; to see that the officers and the people meet together on terms of equality on certain occasions; to give opportunities to the people to air their grievances; and to import the most highly educated men to organise education. Advice of this kind produces the impression that for the backwardness of the States., the Princes themselves are in the first instance responsible. But in the chapter on the Disabilities of the Princes, the British Government's policy of interference is said to be the first and foremost of the "many causes which have contributed to bring about" their decay in recent times. It is not quite clear whether the Government of India is held responsible for the "miseducation" of all Princes, and how else the interference has contributed to the "decay" of the States. The remedy must to some extent depend upon the diagnosis, which must therefore be more minute and helpful.

Comparisons between the Indian States and British India are as unfair and misleading as between the tillage of a small field and a large estate. Besides the size, the natural advantages must also be taken into account. A State in the sandy plains of Rajaputana can not be expected to show the same results as one in the fertile valleys of the Kaveri and the Tungabhadra. All that is harmless in the old manners and customs may be spared by the reforming hand. Jesters and bards, and musicians and wrestlers, are innocent, and a narrow view of utilitarianism need not be taken in their case. The Mysore Maharaja does not place dancing girls in the same category, and it is difficult to see why the authors of the book before us should not have adopted a like opinion. In art and architecture the Princes may patronise the old, and many European administrators would do likewise. In a durbar intended solely for Indians the custom of sitting cross-legged may perhaps be continued, for it has not become obsolete in the highest circles. But in a mixed assembly, if Europeans are provided with chairs, Indians may be seated similarly in order to avoid invidiousness. These may be small matters from a strictly utilitarian point of view. But sentiment is not negligible in politics and Princes may endear themselves to the people by respecting their sentiments. It does not affect their own dignity and will show their magnanimity.

The latest development in the relations between Indian Chiefs and the British Government is the Chamber of Princes. It cannot have much work to do, but the Government says that certain questions can be solved more quickly and satisfactorily by discussion in the Chambers than by individual consultation through the Political Agents. It may secure that advantage from a business point of view, but as the Princes are not all of one rank, it will have the effect of levelling down the highest ranks, and we are told that some of the Chiefs do not like it on that account. A readjustment of the constitution and of voting capacity is suggested in the books and it will be interesting to find out whether the objections of the Princes can be overcome by any such means. The sentiment which is in direct antagonism to the idea of a Chamber is that the leading Princes at least are "allies" of the British Government. In accordance with that sentiment it is suggested that they must have the privilege of sending ambassadors both in India and abroad. It seems to be assumed that all allies are independent of one another, just as England, France, and Italy are said to be Allies. A single word is not decisive; the effect of a treaty must be determined from all its provisions. The King-Emperor has addressed the Chiefs as feudatories, and a theory superposed on the treaties made in the Company's days seems to be that the British Emperor of India has stepped into the shoes of the Mogul suzerain. Therefore the suggestions put forward in the books demand a close study of the treaties, and other political documents, of the practice of Mogul times, and of international usage. Why should not the authors give us a larger volume, containing a more detailed treatment of their thoughtful and interesting suggestions in all their bearings? For the present let the Princes, Englishmen, and Indians to whom the brochure is dedicated, carefully digest the fare that is offered to them.

R.

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B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ORIENTALIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

During the war the learned of Germany except when very old bore arms. Their French brothers in the republic of world's letters were engaged likewise. For despite the horrors of armed conflict there still existed shreds of international co-operation. The "Encyclopaedia of Islam" continued to be issued. Some of the later fasciculi are particularly interesting and bear on the needs of the hour. They have been composed by men of recognised eminence. England, France, Germany and Holland are conspicuous. Arnold, Huart, Bauer and Juynboll have collaborated to sustain the interest of this moment of European research. It is gratifying that Asiatic scholars have contributed too. They are very few and the principle of selection is not obvious. Perhaps those nearest have been availed of. It is remarkable how few Americans are in evidence. Excepting Macdonald, the authority on Muslim, theology, no name of outstanding eminence catches the eye. We miss also the profound Russian investigators. Barthold has almost entirely disappeared. The Dutch scholars of Lieden and Utretcht seem to cling unfortunately to their relatively obscure mother tongue and we miss the great Snouck Hargronje, who lived in disguise at Mecca and has described the city and its intellectual currents with unsurpassed fidelity to facts though in an idom which sends us back to Burton. The work continued to be published simultaneously in English, French and German. We in India have only one criticism to offer—the spelling of proper names. Who would suspect, for example, Hajjaj hidden away somewhere in the monstrosity Hadschdschadsch. All the topics dealt with are pregnant with absorbing interest. By a rare fluke—it can scarcely be deliberate choice—the Bombay University has prescribed Gazali for some of its examinations. Islam is agreed that after Muhammad there is to be no holder of the apostolic function. But the concensus of its theologians tells the world that if any thinker worthy of the prophetic office was born subsequent to the Hijra, it was Imam Gazali, a great Persian, whose name was deformed into Gazzali by Perso-Arab intellectuals, who exulted in his exposition of the world of transcendant thought and disparaged his country. How much of value we have yet to learn about this eminent. Sufi can be seen from the rival articles devoted to his life and literary remains in the Encyclopaedia of Islam and the equally well-known Encylopaedia of Religion and Ethics published in America.

Meanwhile, where are the savants familiar to us in other spheres of Orientalism. Where have resided the professors of the Universities of Belgium? In the fierce struggle for political power we have omitted to inquire about the fate of Louvain. Recently we have heard again of and from two of them,—the Buddhist authority Prof. Vallee Poussiln and the Avesta philologist A. Carnoy. Poussin resided during the war at Cambridge and has given us some of the amazing chips from his grand workshop. He again puzzles us with proofs that our conceptions of original Buddhism need revision. During his enforced leisure of over five years he has acquired that control over Chinese which is held indispensable for a correct estimate of the Great Vehicle or northern Buddhism. When we know next to nothing about a subject we usually say our knowledge on it is on a par with our acquaintance with Chinese. Yet there was a time, and several long centuries of it too, when some Indians were familiar with Chinese. Prof. Poussin utilizes his encyclopaedic information to bring in a line the pronouncement of Vasubandhu, left to us only in his Chinese reflex, with the practice of those holy men of India whose outlook on life and views on man's right to put an end to his existence perplexed the admiring Greeks. Plutarch and Strabo have recorded sacred suicides from India. How was it that the Indian who placed such high value on all life seemed so wasteful of the human? Prof. Poussin solves the enigma. The modern codner may pass the verdict of temporary insanity but if he had the patience to follow the entire graded existence of a Buddhist he would see an uninterrupted period of insanity through it. The West will not accord with the East here. The problem attracts only Schopenhauers. And they are so few in the Occident. At the other end of the philosophical gamut of heretic Hinduism is the nyaya or aphorism brought to our notice by Prof. Poussin which would have delighted Colonel Jacob who devoted the latter end of his long life to hunting for philosophical maxims in Sanskrit. "You do not give up sowing nearly because there are the blackbucks to destroy it and you do not abjure sweets because of the flies that make them uneatable" Prof. Poussin concludes: "I wonder whether there is some amount of Pragmattism in the case of Vasubandhu, in any case his attitude is worthy of notice, for the common vice of philosophers—I mean Indian philosophers—is to condemn doctrines which are not logically perfect and even to deny facts which cannot be explained according to the accepted doctrine." Vasubandhu and his commentators are mere names in India. In China the former is known and studied as a founder of a school of Buddhism.

LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Negotiable Instruments and Mercantile Law. By J. S. Khergamvala LL.B. (Lond.) B.A. LL.M. (Bom.) of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 4.

The Negotiable Instruments Act is one of the most difficult acts for a beginner in the study of law to understand and yet strange to say the Bombay University has prescribed that Act for the first LL.B. examination. The result is that owing to lack of a short and clear commentary on the Act the student has either to read the exhaustive and undoubtedly learned treatises on the Act or satisfy himself by reading the bare Act. The time at his disposal being short and the subjects numerous, he is not able to go through any exhaustive commentaries which are meant for the use of practitioners. The student, therefore, gets confused.

We, therefore, welcome this book by Dr. Khergambala who bearing in mind the above difficulties of the student world has written a treatise which will suit the student admirably and we have no hesitation in saying that he has accomplished his task ably.

The author has tried to explain the leading points underlying each section of the Act in a clear and concise way with illustrations and leading cases wherever possible. His main object is to enable the student to understand the Act thoroughly and this he has succeeded in doing, as Principal Wadia of the Government Law School who has written a foreword to this book says, "by arranging a large mass of information within a narrow compass."

The second part of the book deals with mercantile Law and there are chapters on Life, Fire and Marine Insurance and War and Contract. Within a few pages the author has cleverly summarised the leading principles underlying these various subjects and the book will be a great help to the student world.

MORAL ISSUES.

"A Short History of Morals" by J. M. Robertson.—Published by Watts and Co., London.

The Right Hon. J. M. Robertson is a voluminous writer, and an attempt to set forth in detail the theory and practice of morals that have prevailed among the nations of the world, ancient and modern, will fill several volumes. Mr. Robertson's "short history" is therefore relatively short, but the volume is stout enough for the ordinary reader. Morality begins with society. We must study its earliest forms among primitive peoples, indeed among animals. Mr. Robertson has done this and formulated his conclusions at considerable length. Primitive morality was different from ours in many respects. Even Greek morals were not identical with ours. Socrates did not look upon infanticide as a crime. As Mr. Robertson remarks, he treated it as lightly as "the drowning of kittens." Infanticide is said to have been common in certain parts of India in pre-British days. But the sacred books denounced even the destruction of the foetus as a heinous sin. It seems that the leading moralists of Athens took it for granted that the population of every city must be limited. The Hindu moralist held just the opposite view. He taught that none should leave the world without leaving substitutes behind. Whoever failed to discharge that obligation to society was liable to suffer in the next world.

Mr. Robertson has fairly long chapters on Greek, Roman, and Chinese morals, and one on Buddhism, but is almost silent on Hindu ethics. In his respect the book is disappointing, and inasmuch as he discourses on Christian ethics at great length, the omission to take notice of the ethics of Islam is equally inexplicable. In his treatment of Buddhism he says nothing of the moral standards which govern practice. He merely argues that the doctrine of Karma is unsound in theory and cannot commend itself to the nations of the West, as it does not aim at the reformaion and progress of society. The only doctrine of Hindu philosophy which he notices is that the world is an illusion. If so, he argues, Karma must also be an illusion. This criticism is pointless, for the metaphysical doctrine of Maya does not in any way effect moral obligations. The Hindu does not starve himself because eating is an illusion, and he would not have refused to read a chapter on Hindu ethics in Mr. Robertson's book because reading is an illusion.

It is said that morality makes no discoveries. Yet in every progressive society new moral issues constantly arise for solution. If the population grows too fast the modern Englishman does not propose to imitate the Athenian. Yet he seriously discusses how births can be controlled. Eugenics raises new questions, which relate to family life, and the right of society to interfere with individual liberty. Socialism has raised new moral issues regarding property and the fruits of one's labour. Then again there is the question of protecting age and motherhood. If progress is the outcome of the difficulty of living, the social theorist asks if progress will not be arrested by minimising that difficulty. International ethics is assuming more and more importance every year. As Mr. Robertson is a well known nationalist, it is rather surprising to read in his book the remark that the law of reciprocity which governs the relations of self-governing civilised states requires to be modified in its application to "backward populations that do not or cannot yet constitute self-governing States." This represents the morality of the League of Nations. Does not Mr. Robertson know that the Bolshevists call them robbers?

"One After Another" (Hutchinson 7s. 6d.) is, like "The Querrils," full of Mr. Stacy Aumonier's witty comments upon character. He is not much of a story-teller, but he is so amusing that one forgives him that defect. His picture of the upbringing of a publican's children, extremely respectable and more than kindly, is a capital piece of work; the boy and girl themselves are attractive acquaintances all through their lives.

In "Real Democracy in Operation" (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.) M. Felix Bonjour, who is well known in his country as a jurist and politician, explains in a most lucid and interesting fashion how the Swiss govern themselves to-day. M. Bonjour is of opinion that "direct democracy has conduced to progress."

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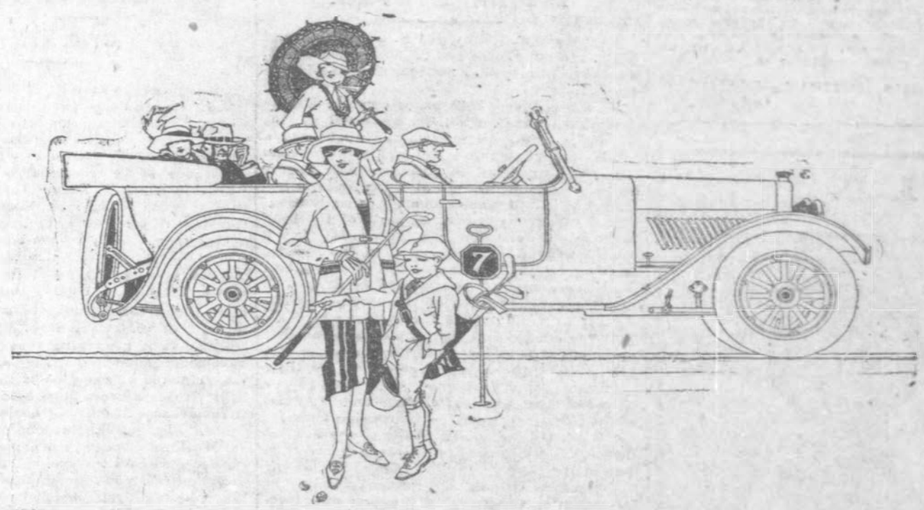

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